

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.

The Breeding Herd

Photo by Hildebrand



Courtesy John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

Photo by Risk

This Scene is Typical of Many in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, Yet it is a Reproduction from Mr. Kramer's Oklahoma Farm



Courtesy J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.

Promising Youngsters

Photo by Hildebrand

Over \$600,000.00

It would seem entirely appropriate to apply to the existing strength and trend of Shorthorn trade the old and much used adage, "Money talks."

For two years and more Shorthorn values, responding to the requirements of the trade, have gradually and steadily moved upward, and each succeeding month the call for breeding stock from all sections of the country has grown more insistent. The trade from the outset has been characterized by firmness. There has been no fluctuation. Actual demand and existing supply have determined the basis of exchange. Spectacular prices for advertising purposes, have been conspicuous only by their absence. Low averages from lack of supporting competition have been a minus quantity.

Transactions have been almost wholly on a cash basis and investment stimulated by a desire to increase the depleted stocks, to found new herds and improve the standards of those already maintained. It is a period of substantial enterprise, of zealous practices and hopeful prospects for livestock husbandmen and the Shorthorn producers have been called upon to furnish the material for the carrying on and maturing of these constructive purposes.

This patronage has reached such proportions that in a recent series of seventeen sales from May 29 to June 15 in which 760 Shorthorns were sold a total of \$602,010.00 was exchanged as the purchase price, making an average of \$800 per head. A firmer tone prevailed at the close of this remarkable series of sales than at the opening and inquiries for private investment are more numerous than earlier in the season.

While these sales were strengthened by an offering of imported cattle yet the valuations on home-bred Shorthorns have held to as high a level, in fact the highest price of the year, or for many years, was paid for a home-bred animal.

The public sale season closes with a remarkable record and a demand still unsatisfied. Evidently we are confronted by a period of expansion broader in its scope and more urgent in its requirements, than any we have yet experienced.

THE EDITOR.



Courtesy J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.

Group of Heifers in a Wooded Pasture

Photo by Hildebrand



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

An Inviting Scene

Photo by Risk



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. *Yearling Heifers and Calves showing Ample Flesh Covering*

Photo by Hildebrand

Financing the Beginner

By F. E. Jackson

President Turner County Bank,
Hurley, S. D.

While I am fully aware that some bankers do not look with favor on loans for the purchase of pure-bred stock, my experience has convinced me that such loans, properly placed, are not only absolutely safe and desirable from a banking standpoint, but that the borrower can profit handsomely by the intelligent use of the funds. I well remember some failures away back in the early nineties but those times have long passed, I hope never to return again—those strenuous times of eleven-cent corn, eight-cent oats, two-cent hogs and twelve-dollar cows. The pure-bred stock industry was not the only branch of agriculture that suffered. I believe the great majority of our bankers now realize that conditions have permanently changed; that more and better livestock are needed on our high-priced lands if any profit is made, and are willing to finance their customers for foundation stock.

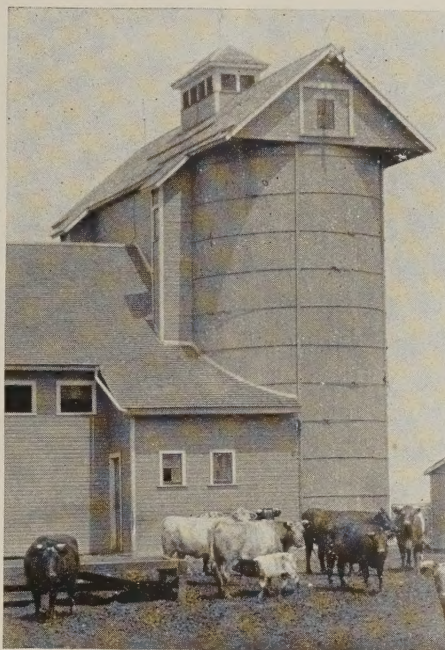
In the old days, when the best Iowa farms were worth only \$15 to \$30 per acre and Uncle Sam was giving away countless numbers of 160-acre farms in the Dakotas, had one for everybody that would pay \$14 filing fee and loiter about in the same county most of the time for a period of eight months, then the question of value, or rather the problem of income in proportion to land values, need not be considered. But how different today! Land is high and going higher. Many of our farms are mortgaged for four or five times what they cost in the nineties, the interest must be met, the taxes are higher, we must now make our farms produce an income in proportion to the valuation. To do this better farming methods and better livestock must be used. Scrub stock and two-hundred-dollar-per-acre land are poor companions, financially speaking.

It just so happened that, as a boy, my environment was such that I gained a little knowledge of the pure-bred stock business that has served me well ever since. At the age of 19 I secured a position as stenographer in a bank in Corn- ing, Iowa, of which Charles C. Norton, a prominent Shorthorn breeder, was then the cashier. The first Sunday following my arrival there Mr. Norton invited me and one of the other employees out to his home for dinner. How thoughtful on his part, for the first Sunday in a strange town is always a long, lonesome day for a lad just away from home and he is apt to get homesick. Not so on this occasion, for after a splendid dinner Mr. Norton asked us to accompany him on his Sunday afternoon walk through the pastures to see the Shorthorns. Magnificent cattle they were, and on our way home that evening I remarked to my companion that some day I hoped to be situated as Mr. Norton was then, with an official position in a good bank and a farm near town stocked with Shorthorns. It required sixteen years of effort to realize this "boyhood dream" but it finally was possible. So for several

years past I have been a banker-farmer, perhaps I should reverse it—a farmer-banker—and have had a little experience on both sides of this game.

I mention this only to show that the environment in which I was happily placed in my five years' employment there not only shaped my hopes and ambitions, but gave me a training that was afterward useful in the development of the pure-bred stock industry around my home town, Hurley, S. D.

When I came out here twelve years ago to take the cashiership of the Turner County Bank, and later its presidency, I naturally felt interested in the two men in our business territory who were breeding pure-bred stock, each



Courtesy Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.

Shorthorns and Silos. A Useful Combination

having a small herd of Shorthorns. As is usually the case, they had started with rather plain cattle, both in quality and breeding, had tried out the business in a careful, conservative way and had begun to see its possibilities. They held a public sale together, making an average of \$94 per head, and each then bought a few of the better sort. One of them died before reaping the harvest from his investment in better cattle, but he had built up a splendid herd and could he have lived even another five years, he would have profited handsomely. The other man has built up a splendid herd, about eighty head on his farm now that would bring at least \$40,000 if dispersed at auction, but there is no such intention, as his son has taken an interest in the business and it will be continued for another generation at least.

This industry has developed around our town until we now have sixteen Shorthorn herds, three of Herefords, three of Angus, twenty-four of Poland-

Chinas, nineteen of Durocs, and other breeds in lesser numbers. One agricultural editor, in his article, put it this way, "Hurley is an insignificant little town, not famous for anything else except its pure-bred stock, but in that respect it sticks up on the map like a wart on a man's nose."

While the business has had my encouragement and financial support, I have never taken any reckless risks with our depositors' money, never had the least trouble with one of these loans, never did anything in fact that any banker awake to the needs of his community and its financial development (which ultimately means the growth of his banking business) should not have done. I believe I can safely say, however, that more money comes to our bank now from sales of pure-bred livestock than from any other source and there is considerable satisfaction in seeing so many young men making good and pushing on toward a successful career.

My method of starting young men in the breeding business is different possibly from that of most bankers. Some bankers I have known are liberal enough with loans when money is easy, even encouraging a young breeder to go in deeper, driving out to the farm on Sunday to show some eastern friend the class of stock raised in his territory, and all that, then when money gets a little tight or there is the slightest sign of a little depreciation in prices, they get scared clear through and urge the breeder to close out and repay the money. That very thing has been done too many times.

I prefer to start a man in a small way, with good animals, then stand by him until the race is finished and the note paid instead of forcing him out on a down market. My policy has been to loan enough for four to six cows and a good bull, or two or three sows in case hogs are wanted, emphasizing the point that choice individuals must be selected, then urge my customer to stop spending money (borrowed money at least) and grow his own herd. He should grow into the business rather than go into it. You may wonder why I hold a man down to such a modest beginning, but the plan has many points to recommend it. It is not where a man begins, but where he ends that counts. By starting with a few of the better kind he will never have to start twice or three times to get in right, as many breeders have done. Then certain lessons must be learned in the school of experience in this business, as in all others, and these lessons are less expensive with a small herd than with a large one. And if financial conditions should get in bad shape and values settle to lower levels, the debt will not be so large that the bankers will get scared and force the breeder to close out while values are down in the dumps, nor will the herd be so large but that the breeder



Courtesy Robt. Crain, Mount Victoria, Md.

Glorious Dale 29th. A Remarkable Study in Animal Portraiture

Photo by Hildebrand

can carry the females through a period of depression until better prices can be realized for such as he cares to sell. If a man is not adapted to the business, he will find it out and get out without getting hurt much, as he might with a large herd and a proportionately heavy debt. As the herd increases and the young breeder gains in experience he can buy more females with money received for male animals sold, or he can even borrow again and build up a little faster if he chooses, but my experience leads me to believe that with five or six good cows to start with a man will get along just about as well without much further help.

I have never known a man to go wrong or get in financial difficulty in breeding pure-bred stock legitimately. It is getting engulfed in booms, fads and fashions in a speculative way, and doing so on borrowed money that has sometimes terminated the wrong way. Every man who has started breeding pure-bred stock in our locality is still at it, no quitters yet, so each of them must be making good. Some of our farmers are not keeping up the registration of their hogs, but even they are maintaining the breed in its purity on their farms, producing pork for market.

Perhaps it would not be out of place here to consider briefly some of the mis-

takes that are apt to be made by a beginner. The cold fact is that some men will make a tidy little fortune out of the business while others will go broke. Wherein lies the difference? There are about three classes of men who will be failures: The man who holds his purse strings so tightly that he will not buy good animals to start with; the man who, after getting a fairly good herd of females, uses a mean sire to head the herd; and lastly, the man who expects to win out by buying pure-bred stock and giving it scrub treatment.

My experience has taught me that a man should buy choice animals to start with, limiting the number to his purse, rather than buy a larger number and sacrifice in quality and breeding; that a man can never get anywhere, unless it be on the rocks of adversity, by using a mean sire in his herd, and that good care and proper feeding are just as essential as good breeding. Once satisfied that a young man possesses the right ideas of this business and has the equipment and ability to properly care for his stock, I have not hesitated to make him the loan for foundation stock, and have yet to finance one that has not made good.

The commonest mistake that has come to my notice is that of over-reaching in numbers when buying foundation stock and under-reaching in the quality and

breeding of the animals. A few of the good kind are far more profitable in the end than many of the cheaper kind, this comparison being made on the same amount invested, of course.

In financing this industry in our business territory our policy is to carry the notes until the sales of male animals cover the note, permitting the breeder to keep his original females and their female progeny to build up his herd. At that, it is not what bankers term "slow paper," the hog notes are invariably paid within a year and the cattle notes in two to three years. I cannot remember of carrying a cattle note longer than three years, even with heifer calves predominating, and I believe every banker will find notes in his pouch that he has renewed year after year and carried for a longer period than would be asked on a pure-bred cattle note. "Let the bull calves pay the note" is our slogan in connection with this industry, and if more of our bankers will carefully study the subject with a view of meeting the needs of their respective communities for better livestock, I believe this slogan can be more generally adopted with gratifying results. Bankers are not such bad fellows on the whole, but naturally they become nervous sometimes when trying to finance something they so little understand. Hasten the day when they

all study this growing industry and understand it better than now. No longer is it a hobby or a luxury, but a necessity.

It might appear on the face of it that the pure-bred stock business could be over-done in a given locality, that the supply would soon exceed the demand, and it might eventually if local demand only were considered, but this is a big country just beginning to realize its necessity for better stock, and as land values continue to increase, better stock will be needed to replace the scrubs if any profit is made. Pure-bred stock may be cheaper some day than now. We all expect that, in fact. War prices will not

last forever, we hope not, anyway, but when values go lower, it will be due to financial and industrial conditions that will likewise affect every other industry in proportion, pure-bred stock no more than other industries, and not to any over-production of good stock. In fact, our great south needs all our northern surplus for years to come, your great northwest needs and is buying more than ever before, and the trade with Argentina and other foreign countries is developing satisfactorily. I have never seen the industry on such a healthy basis as now and the future looks bright.

Contrary to the general opinion, the industry seems to prosper best in these

breeding centers. Buyers will come from a distance who could not come if only one or two herds could be seen; indeed it is a drawing card to advertise that a dozen or more herds are located in one locality and can all be seen with one expense. And it is easier and cheaper to get the trade by bulk advertising for a community than for single breeders, remotely situated, to strive for it singly. So I would say to a young breeder, do not try to corner the business in your locality or make yourself believe that competition will hurt your trade. Let all your neighbors go into it who will, encourage them and help them, then all pull together and watch results.



Courtesy C. E. Suppes, Tulsa, Okla.

Oil is not the Only Oklahoma Production of Magnitude

Photo by Hildebrand

The Shorthorn in California

By C. N. Hawkins

Manager Pacheco Cattle Co.,
Hollister, California

Only through recognition and correction of mistakes is progress possible. Breeders of pure-bred cattle in California have made mistakes. The range cattlemen have made their mistakes also. In my judgment the great error of the early breeders was the failure to raise their bull calves to meet the unusual requirements of the California range.

California consists of vast mountain ranges with broad fertile valleys between. The mountains are often rough and steep but covered with rich grasses, green until June, but sun-cured and good feed until winter rains come. Rain is unusual from the beginning of June to October and the ground then becomes hard and dry. Most of the beef cattle in California feed on the mountain and foothill ranges in the open, winter and summer. Few have ever had hay except perhaps a small quantity when calves at weaning time. Feeding grain on the range is unknown. As the feed matures in the late spring or early summer the cattle get very fat on the natural grass and the steers and dry cows are sold for

beef. Many are good enough to stand the long shipment to the Omaha or Kansas City market, where several trainloads have already gone this season. Washington and Oregon cities are largely supplied during May and June by California grass beef.

The early Shorthorn breeders usually were located on the smooth, fertile valley land, generally with plenty of alfalfa fields. The young things were forced along under ideal conditions with a maximum of feed and a minimum of exercise. Here would come the ambitious range man to buy bulls, preferably two-year-olds. Usually he would select the fattest and best fitted ones. Fat is always pleasing to the eye and often fools the brain. The young bulls were then taken to the mountains and turned loose to run the year round, as was the custom and still is on most ranges; no more grain, not even a little hay in the early winter; soft hoofs for the hard stony ground; lungs unfitted for the steep hills; oftentimes a long distance to water. If the unfortunate creature man-

aged to survive he soon became a bundle of bones, a humiliation to his owner and an object of derision for the neighbors. The breeder became discouraged and blamed the range man for not taking better care of his cattle. The range man was disgusted and concluded pure-bred bulls were "too fine" and would not do for the range.

Nowadays the breeders are bringing up their calves with regard to their future requirements and range men have learned to take reasonable care of their bulls. I hope I may be pardoned for using our own ranch for an illustration.

The ranch of the Pacheco Cattle Co. is located one hundred miles south of San Francisco on the western slope of the Coast Range and running down into the valley. We are in a country of big cattle ranches. There are still many such in California. Of adjacent ranches one contains 20,000 acres, another 49,000 and a third 15,000.

Our registered herd is located where hills and valley meet. Both hill and valley pastures are used. When the green

grass is plentiful, cows with suckling calves are made to run on steep hillsides. In the fall they run in hay fields on rolling hills. Just before winter sets in they have the run of an alfalfa pasture. The calves are fed well at weaning time, plenty of hay and a little grain for a few weeks. As soon as the green grass gets good the following winter they are turned on steep hills, where they run without hay or grain until the fall, when they are again turned into hay fields. After the winter rains set in they have access to chopped hay in an open barn for a few weeks. Everything lives in the open at all times except the show cattle. Our one idea is plenty of natural feed with plenty of exercise. When the bulls are two years old they are turned into the mountains with the range cows, usually about February or March. They are allowed to run on the range for about six months, when they and the older bulls as well are brought in and given the same treatment as the yearlings.

Under this treatment the bulls are always fat and vigorous. Visiting cattlemen are sometimes surprised to see fat pure-bred bulls on the range, remarking that they are as fat as grades. At the same time they are improving the herd. We hear the same report from the bulls we have sold. Not once have

we heard the complaint that they are "too fine for the range."

The hardest proposition we have to contend with is refusing to sell extra well fitted or show bulls to the mountain ranchers. They all want them when they see them, but we steadfastly refuse to sell such bulls except to other breeders or to cattlemen from the valleys whom we feel sure will give them the care that they demand.

There is a big field in California for the sale of pure-bred bulls at moderate prices. High prices for beef and other considerations are leading the cattlemen to want better bulls than in former years. Shorthorns and Herefords are the beef breeds that are in demand.

The Hereford men claim that the Hereford can stand hardship better than Shorthorns. Our reply is that that is the wrong test, if by hardship is meant short feed or starvation. The proper test is not starvation but what breed will best stand plenty of feed. Unfortunately many cattlemen are prone to overstock. High prices and good business sense as well as humanity demand that cattle should have plenty to eat. If I might venture to give advice to cattle raisers I would urge three things. The first one would be, breed better cattle, and don't overstock would be the other two.

It is really the reverse of a compliment to say that a breed can stand starvation. The best horse cannot stand it as well as a mustang. The best hog cannot stand it as well as a razor-back, and a Hereford even cannot stand it as well as a long-horned Mexican.

For many years, on an adjoining ranch, we bred up a herd with Hereford bulls until we have one of the best herds of grade Herefords in this part of the state. A fence separates the two ranches. Cattle on both get plenty to eat. When we gather the Hereford steers it takes a bunch of cowboys to handle them and every steer is standing on his hind legs looking for trouble. When we gather the Shorthorn steers they walk down off the hills like a bunch of dairy cows. The last three years the Shorthorn grade steers have averaged 1,260 pounds, the Herefords 1,185 pounds. As it has been proven so clearly to us which breed will stand plenty to eat best, which breed handles best, which breed gives most milk for the calves, which breed brings in the most money, we have now put in Shorthorn bulls on the Hereford ranch. We have never applied the starvation test and are not particularly concerned about it, but we have never found a mountain with feed on it that was so steep or rough that the Shorthorn would not thrive and prosper.



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Doune Radiance, bred by Earl of Moray; imported by Leslie Smith for Day & Rothrock



Courtesy F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.

A Typical Shorthorn Scene

Photo by Risk

The Shorthorn the Hope of the South

By R. L. SEALE

Livingston, Ala.

The hope for Shorthorns in the south is brighter than ever before. The changes that are coming cannot be told in words. The south went into the cotton business in the early days because the plant could be grown there as nowhere else on earth. The African slaves were bought because it seemed the only way cotton could be produced profitably at that time in quantities sufficient to supply the demands of the world. But in those old days planters had to produce food, for there were no railroads and it could not well be shipped in. Cattle were used for beef and milk, but had little commercial value, but even then some men imported Shorthorn bulls from England to cross on native cows. They were called English and Durham bulls, and the impression made by them has lasted in some places up to the present time.

Where their blood prevailed the cows were larger and very much better milkers, but the ticks were almost everywhere and when a new bull was brought in, he nearly always died the first summer, leaving just a few calves behind. And because the reason was not known, many thought the pure-bred Shorthorn was not suited to this climate or this southern grass and in later years when other breeds began to come in, their advocates claimed they were hardier and would be better under southern conditions than the old Shorthorn breed, and many of the wealthy and untried cattlemen who had inherited their money or made it in other ways rushed into the other breeds, many of them good, progressive, practical men that have succeeded so well they have put other breeds in places where Shorthorns may not come for a long time.

But with the eradication of the cattle tick, the coming of the boll weevil and learning to produce such valuable food crops, the south, I think, will be one of the best fields for Shorthorns in North America, because I believe we can and will produce good Shorthorns cheaper here than in any part of our country. We can have good pastures nearly all the year. The labor of feeding in the winter is so much less than in the north. We had no snow from middle Alabama on south last winter, and most of the winter it is that way all over the old cotton country, and the little snow that we sometimes get usually stays on the ground only a few hours and the ground does not freeze deep and get soft so cattle cannot run in the pastures and fields.

Just in the last two years the whole south has learned that the velvet beans will stay good on the corn stalks all winter long, make cattle as fat as they can be made, cost nothing but the value of the seed and planting to make it and make the land richer every year.

Tick eradication is progressing so rapidly I think the whole south will be free in less than three years, unless it is in parts of Florida and Texas, and they are making splendid progress too.

The hope of the south is baby beef and the grade Shorthorn steer. The negroes are leaving the country and the white man must win with his all-the-year pastures and cows that give a lot of good milk and raise great, big fat calves that will sell near the top of the market.

I think the north will still be the grain country for a long time, because they

can raise a good grain crop on their good land in the short season they have, as well as we can on our best land in our long season, but on our good land we can raise more grass and hay because our season is so much longer.

Some of the best breeders of other breeds are moving into the Black Belt of Alabama and Mississippi and other parts of the south, doing good work and getting good results, but I think the majority of the people are learning the Shorthorns are giving the best results; that they are the best to grade up the common cattle, to cross with any of the other breeds; that they average better size, have better backs and better hind ends and are better milkers than any of the other beef breeds. And a little Shorthorn blood seems to go farther and lasts longer in improving the common cattle.

The first steers to cross over the 11-cent line in the real south were steers bred in Sumter County, Alabama, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull out of native Sumter county cows, carrying a little old-time Shorthorn blood and a little Jersey blood. Some people have an idea that cattle will not grow as large in the south or will deteriorate in size under southern conditions, and that is true when they are suffering from ticks, starvation and neglect, but it does not seem so to a person familiar with these old grade Shorthorns that had been bred here for many generations.

In a government feeding test in Alabama a few years ago the steer that topped the market out of the whole lot when shipped off to the butcher was sired by a registered Shorthorn bull out of an old-time grade Shorthorn cow, descended from some brought in before the war between the states. There was no

evidence of a registered cross ever being used, she had never been fed, winter or summer, in her life, but a wonderful milker and brood cow. With beautiful head and fine clean limbs like a thoroughbred horse, this steer would bring over 12 cents now. This is the class of cows that have proved the most profitable for us, many producing 700-pound calves at less than one year old and good milking Shorthorn cows producing calves weighing over 100 pounds to the month, in some cases, until past nine months.

I have never seen larger calves for their age or farther along on milk and pasture alone than right here in middle Alabama. The southern people as a rule have known very little about the cattle business, but they are learning rapidly and I believe it will not be very long before they will be some of the best breeders of the world. Many of them have a natural love for livestock, and as we become free of the tick and learn the value of good cattle, there is no telling how fast this Shorthorn interest will grow.

Caesar found the ancient Britons great horsemen as well as warriors, using chariots with scythe blades and drawn by horses driven furiously into the enemies ranks, and to this day the people of the British Isles have been the great-

est improvers and breeders of livestock the world has ever known. The white people of the south are said to be the purest British blood in America and inherit that sporting nature, being lovers of race horses, Shorthorn cattle, game, chickens and hounds. Since the cotton belt is learning so well to make cattle a money crop and a soil restorer at the same time, Kentucky and Tennessee are awakening to Shorthorn breeding in earnest. Tennessee has possibly made more progress these last two years than ever before and Kentucky is preparing to take her place of leadership back again in Shorthorn cattle, as well as thoroughbred horses which she still holds, and help supply the bulls for the southern pastures, where they have so many natural advantages, are so rapidly learning to breed and feed out their own steers and are fast learning to be such good judges, that many of them soon will buy nothing but the best. Cattle to satisfy the southern trade must have size, substance, quality and character. They must have broad, meaty backs; well sprung ribs all the way, deep bodies, good heads and straight and must be good milkers always, not sharp-backed, long-legged, long-headed, shallow-bodied, thin-fleshed milking machines, but

good heavy milking beef cows—cattle that look better and do better and raise better calves on good pasture than any other cattle.

We do not want to turn Shorthorns into a poor class of Holsteins and Jerseys, and many of the so-called dairy types are poor milkers as well as poor beef cattle. I have never known a Shorthorn bull, if given a chance, that did not work wonders on scrub cattle, and in many cases his calves looked better than he, but I am sorry to see the poorer looking ones brought into new territory, as it makes a bad impression for our breed, compared with others. Small, round, pony-type, thin-fleshed cattle have an advantage in appearance on poor pastures over large, growthy, thick-fleshed cattle to people who are not real good judges. That is one of the reasons some breeds are said to do better on short grass than Shorthorns. They look fatter when they are not. They finish earlier because there is less there to finish. Just as the goats, the native Florida cattle and the Jersey carry all the fat their thin flesh will hold long before thick-fleshed beef cattle have finished, but our people are learning these things, and that good cattle are too valuable to let starve and that Shorthorns are the best cattle.



Courtesy John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

A Group of Breeding Females in the Kramer Herd

Photo by Risk

The Distribution of Shorthorns By W. C. McGavock

In The Breeder's Gazette

The discussion of breeds carries me back to my boyhood days, when I made my first investment in pure-bred cattle. Then I was certain in my own mind as to which was the best breed, and the first article I was ever tempted to write for publication was in defense of my favorite breed. This was in the early '80s, when Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were first imported into this country to any extent. We knew little about these breeds then and yet a man could start an argument that would almost end in blows by making a statement, and probably a truthful one, derogatory of the other fellow's breed.

"Knowledge is power," it has been

said, and, it might be added, a great peace promoter. Today experience and observation have led to the conclusion that there is no best breed. Stockmen generally recognize the rare substance of the Hereford and the superb quality of flesh for which the Angus is famed. Prejudice has vanished in the face of knowledge and experience, and the Shorthorn, with its superior scale, producing a quality of flesh pleasing to the butcher and a flow of milk that has come to be an important factor in thickly settled districts, still reigns the popular king throughout this great country. Of course, there are localities where some other breed dominates, but the Short-

horn is the most widely distributed and consequently the most easily marketed as a pure-bred.

It must be recognized that the three beef breeds are nearer the same type now than ever before. Breeders of all of them, and especially those who exhibit, are all striving to produce this particular type. Each breed possesses an inherent tendency which distinguishes it, but it has come to be a matter largely of taste as to which breed a man selects. It is whether we like the uniform colors of the Hereford or Angus or the variegated colors of the Shorthorn. There are men breeding Shorthorns who would not care to breed any other kind



The Carpenter & Ross Sale Ring, Chicago, June 7. The Two-year-old heifers Brandsby's Jinny 19th and Lady Dorothy in the ring. The Choice being sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., the Purchasers selected the former, appearing in the left of the picture. The average on the entire sale, 107 head, was \$1,365

of cattle, and they would breed them wherever they might be located, even if in territory where there was more demand for some other breed. As the late Henry F. Brown once said to me, "I fancy I would breed Shorthorns if I were the only man in America who did." Quite a different view was taken by a well known stockman who formerly bred Shorthorns in a talk which I had with him at the last International. He said: "The selection of breed is largely a matter of location. If I were located west of the river I would breed Herefords; if east of it Shorthorns." It was purely a matter of distribution with him, as his reason for thus expressing himself was that the demand was for Herefords west of the river and for Shorthorns east of it.

In the last issue of "The Shorthorn in America" there appeared an article entitled "Over Twenty Thousand." It contains 62 words and some figures. The significance of it all is that there are more than 20,000 Shorthorn breeders in the United States, patrons of the American Shorthorn herd-book. Forty-five of these words are the names of states. The only three in the Union not finding a

place there are New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina, all east of the river, and a great distance east of it, too. Iowa, west of the river, leads with 4,070 breeders. Illinois, east of it, follows with 1,855. Then come Nebraska with 1,740, Missouri with 1,625, Minnesota with 1,520, Kansas with 1,285, and South Dakota with 1,155. There are, it appears, more than 11,000 breeders in the half dozen states mentioned west of the Mississippi, and half of them are west of the Missouri, if perchance my friend, the one-time Shorthorn breeder, should have referred to that river as the dividing line. The registration of these pure-bred cattle from so large a number of herds indicates clearly that there is a western demand for Shorthorns.

I do not speak as an eye-witness, as I have not recently traveled extensively over the range country, yet I know from the steers I see coming from there and the bulls of another breed which I see going out there, that the Shorthorn does not have it all its own way on the range. Still, with something like 4,000 breeders recording cattle from the states wherein the ranches are located, it would appear that the Shorthorn is

playing its part in the production of range cattle, that there is no dividing line, and that the Shorthorn influence in improvement is in no way confined to any one section or territory. Recently I purchased some Shorthorn females from an Iowa breeder, who told me he had sold his last year's crop of bulls to go on the range at \$225 per head, reserving a few of the best ones, and that he had been doing this for several years. This is not a high price, but a good-paying business, especially since the bulls are taken as yearlings.

Shorthorns retain their scale under adverse or ordinary conditions better than any of the other breeds. It is this characteristic that keeps them in demand not only on the range, but wherever size with quality is needed. Many cattle feeders in the cornbelt prefer Shorthorns because of the extra 100 lbs. or so which they possess over the other breeds. I believe, however, that in the production of baby beef Shorthorn men have often erred by selecting sires of too much scale. A few years ago I looked over a herd of females, practically pure-bred Shorthorns, descended from a herd famous for the production

of champions in the days of the old American Fat Stock Show. Running with them was a bull that would have weighed nearly 2,500 lbs. in condition. While he was a good, thick one he was too big for the purpose of producing the steer that would mature at two years old.

There are plenty of early-maturing sires to be found in the breed. Each first-prizewinner at the International last year, with the exception of the aged class, was a superior specimen of this type. If some of this kind were used as steer-getters Shorthorns would soon be winning the International carlot championships, and the Angus, with all its quality, would have to look well to its laurels.

The breeding of Shorthorns was probably never on a better or safer basis

than it is today. The breeders have been afflicted with pedigree, color, and perhaps other crazes, but they have not wandered far from the path of improvement and progress. The "straight Scotch" idea, really a misnomer, has perhaps caused some most excellent and useful cattle that might otherwise have wrought improvement in the breed to be sold for beef or their registration neglected. Perhaps there are yet such animals on record that would be beneficial in uplifting the standard, were they given the opportunity. More stress, however, is being placed on superior bulls today than ever before in the history of Shorthorns in America, and more rapid strides will be made, as there is more attention paid to great sires and outstanding bulls and less talk of family or straight anything. Not since the

coming of Scotch cattle to this country has there been a great Shorthorn boom or have exceedingly high prices ruled. In fact, for the past thirty years no breed has enjoyed so even and steady a valuation. This has been largely instrumental in causing many engaged in breeding Shorthorns to continue in it. Dispersions are comparatively rare. Even in the United States, where everything changes and is short-lived, there are men breeding Shorthorns today on the same farms where their fathers and grandfathers bred them, and in some instances descendants of the same stock are maintained. One of the great bulls sold in the Argentine within recent years, and for one of the highest prices, has the distinction of being from a dam bred on such a farm.



Courtesy Rookwood Farm, Ames, Iowa.

An abundance of Grass, Ample Shade, and a Clear Running Brook with Gravel Bottom Furnish an Ideal Environment for the Breeding Herd

The Shorthorn Always Dependable

By H. C. Duncan

Osborn, Mo.

While I have sold all of my Shorthorns except about a dozen, and am practically one of the "has beens," I have an abiding admiration and love for the breed for the good it has done and is still doing for the men, women and children in furnishing beef, butter and milk. I am not the oldest man who is breeding Shorthorns, but perhaps one of the oldest breeders in Missouri.

My father, Stephen Duncan, was breeding Shorthorns when I was a boy, and I used to ride behind him on his saddle horse over the farm and thousands of acres of wild prairie that had never had a furrow plowed, grand blue stem grass, where cattle roamed at will, and made choice beef, without grain, on

the grass. My father brought out from the Uncle Jerry Duncan herd, Paris, Ky., in the year 1858, the bull D'Otly 432, and three heifers, Ruby by Young Dimple 971, Rosemary by Flash 261, imp. Fashion by Young Don Juan 3610. He had several cows before this of the Mrs. Motte family. Some of these families are on our farm at this time. So it can be seen that I inherited my love for the red, white and roan.

I have bred Shorthorns for over forty years, have sold many bulls to ranchmen of the south, west and northwest.

I have sold to Richard Walsh for the J. J. and J. A. (Adair ranch) one hundred and fifty bulls and at another time one hundred and twenty, and smaller lots at different times. I sold the S. M. S. ranch, Stamford, Tex., sixty bulls. Mr. Swenson was here and did the selecting. I noticed that Mr. Frank Hastings, manager, has been in Missouri lately and bought two carloads of bulls to increase the size of his whitefaces.

I sold Colonel Hughes and John W. Springer of Denver, Colo., through their agent, Mr. Reed, one hundred Shorthorn bulls. I have sold the Hon. Bert Burnett, at Fort Worth, the Slaughters and many other Texas cattlemen, from one to three carloads, besides from one to ten

head to ranchmen in the southwest. These bulls were used on Texas and Mexican cows to build up the range cattle and no unprejudiced man will deny that the Shorthorn bull has done more to improve the Texas longhorn than any other breed.

It is true that the Hereford bull on cows with two or three crosses of Shorthorn blood produce good steers, and these steers are shipped to Kansas City stock yards and sold as feeders and called Whitefaces. They are good when on a Shorthorn foundation. It is very noticeable that many of the so-called Hereford feeders have pie or motley faces and show by their conformation that good Shorthorn blood courses through their veins.

I was very much interested in the account given by Mr. Mark W. Woods in your April number of this magazine, as I feel perhaps I had an interest in the bulls he shipped to Montana, and introduced to the ranchmen some twenty years ago. In reading the interesting account of his experience with a bucking pony and of his sixty bulls stampeding and climbing over mountains, and his wind-up with a grip full of \$20 bills deposited under a saloon counter for two days and nights, I thought perhaps this might have been the bunch of bulls I sold him. About the same period of time spoken of by Mr. Woods I was interested in a cattle ranch in southern Utah with the late Ben F. Saunders. We used Shorthorn bulls and furnished other ranchmen with hundreds of bulls. We sold our young steers to Montana ranchmen to mature into beef on their good grass, which we could not do on account of dry summers and long distances for cattle to travel for water and short grass. We also sold many carloads of feeders in the cornbelt states as well as to grazers in the sand hills of Nebraska. Practically all of these steers were by Shorthorn bulls, and with the good feed they received made good beef steers, many of them without any corn or other grain.

On one occasion I had a shipment of corn-fed cattle on the Chicago market. I thought they were pretty good. My commission man, W. T. Keenan (one of the best in the business), said to me: "Come and go with me and I will show you a better bunch from Montana that never saw an ear of corn." He said: "You are from Missouri." He did show me. They were reds, roans, red and white and all the colors of the Shorthorns. Drooped horns, broad backs, heavier and better cattle than my corn-fed Missouri steers. This was before dehorning was practiced. That bunch of range Montana Shorthorn steers have ever remained in my mind. Yet some say that the Shorthorns are not good range cattle. The time will come, in fact is already here, when it is necessary to use Shorthorn bulls on range cows and farmers' cows as well to increase their size as beef animals, and a greater yield of milk for the family on

the farm, and the calf to make good steers.

At the American Royal, October, 1913, Mr. Gigstad of Lancaster, Kan., had on exhibition a carload of yearling Shorthorn steers, all reds and uniform in size and age, averaging about 1,200 lbs. They sold at auction for \$12.85 per hundred and won first in class, were the champion Shorthorns, and grand champion load over all breeds. They sold to C. A. Saunders of Iowa. Many good judges pronounced them the best load of yearling steers ever seen in the Kansas City stock yards. Quite a number of the steers were by a son of Golden Goods by Choice Goods.

Again in May, 1917, the estate of Col. W. R. Nelson had on the Kansas City market twenty 16-months-old steers that sold for \$12.25, averaging 1,106 lbs. There were ten roan, seven red and three white. These steers were grade Shorthorns and were sired by white Shorthorn bulls and out of grade Shorthorn cows, selected by Colonel Nelson to raise good beef cattle. The manager had a load equally as good early in the season, older and heavier, that also sold for the top of the market. These steers certainly prove that Colonel Nelson planned and built wisely. What a pity he could not have lived to see and enjoy

the fruit his master mind had planned.

The interest in Shorthorns is greater today than was ever known. The demand is greater than the supply. Southern states that until the last two or three years never knew how to raise anything except cotton, are heavy buyers of good cattle. Oklahoma was one of the heaviest the past winter and spring for Shorthorns. All the herds I am in touch with have been sold down to the limit and yet the demand is not satisfied. Not only is the demand greater, but the prices are 100 percent higher than a year ago and perhaps 200 percent higher than two years ago. The sales all over the country last fall and this spring have averaged higher than for years.

The Shorthorn for the farm is not questioned by any; for the open range by a few, enthusiasts for other breeds, but the Shorthorn goes on and on as long as the people eat beef and children are born barefooted, and will continue to be the favorite breed the world over.

Milk

It is the opinion of experienced breeders that the good milking cow is the more dependable producer. Don't ignore this fact.



Contentment is an Asset of Real Value

The Shorthorn of the Future

By Frank D. Tomson

I have often considered what the ultimate achievement of a breeder of Shorthorns would be who would pursue absolutely independent practices in the selection and mating of his breeding animals; who would disregard all fashions and fads; who would willingly run counter to prevailing popular tendencies; who would direct his effort and purpose to creating the individual type that should meet with his approval. It has long seemed to me that any man who would adopt this course and follow it up intelligently would certainly attain distinct success.

There are certain basic elements that should determine the course of the cattle breeder. Conformation of type is largely determined by the killing requirements at the packing houses, combined with economy of production and early maturity. In selecting his breeding animals he must give first consideration to these and in deviating from the usual methods followed by the majority

of breeders he would need only to foresee with reasonable accuracy the effect of the intermixture of various blood lines. It is assumed that in adopting such a course the terms "Scotch," "Scotch-topped," "Bates," etc., would be given small consideration by him. If it happened to be one or the other or a mixture of all, his purpose would still be served. What he would strive for would be the individual of the desired type.

Something tells me that any man who is independent enough to adopt such a course and follow it for a period of years will not only serve the Shorthorn breed's best interests, but he will make for himself a place in Shorthorn history, both distinct and enduring. We may safely surmise that a man pursuing this course would attach more importance to the sire as the short cut to his goal. I should like to see this plan undertaken and it seems to me that the sooner it is put in action, the better for the Shorthorn breed and I note already a tendency

in this direction. However, I have no fears as to the general improvement of the breed by the present methods employed. The results are too numerous and too positive to ignore, but I cannot feel that greater latitude would have any other than a beneficial result.

The Shorthorn has a definite future relation to livestock improvement in America. We are apt to underestimate its extent and importance. If properly safeguarded this relation will be a dominating one and in view of this all of the latitude and all of the freedom possible should be accorded to breeders who are endeavoring to permanently strengthen the breed.

I recognize that any man who is looking for immediate cash returns, and who may be expected to withdraw from the business whenever there comes a lull in the activities, will adhere closely to so-called popular lines of breeding. It is easy to understand why. He may, however, sacrifice individual merit in doing so.



Courtesy F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.

Photo by Risk

A Striking Illustration of Bulk and Well-sprung Ribs. It is this great Spread on which is carried the Highest Priced Cuts of Beef in which the Shorthorn excels



Courtesy Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.

*Royal Cup by Cupbearer of Collynie. A Splendid Mixture of Duthie, Cruickshank and Campbell Breeding.
A Rosebud. He will be placed in Service on Meadowlawn Farm*

It seems that we have reached the period when a Shorthorn breeder can more safely be independent in the selection of his breeding stock than at any time heretofore. Perhaps this is a suitable time for all breeders to adopt a somewhat broader course. There are inviting markets beyond the limits of our own country, to say nothing of the unoccupied territory at home. We have ample evidence that these markets recognize individual merit only as the basis of investment. The trade thus far experienced with Argentina has clearly demonstrated this and we may be assured that such demand as may come from other countries with which trade relations will sooner or later be established, will be similarly based. When we analyze the ever increasing demand from the southern and western states, we must recognize that the call is invariably based upon individual worth or promise and not upon the blood lines represented. Had Shorthorn breeders of a generation ago paid more attention to the practical requirements on the farms in general and less attention to the pop-

ularizing of certain strains restricted in number, Shorthorns would today dominate to a much greater extent than they do.

The man who is growing beef for the market is a most critical buyer of herd bulls, but he concerns himself the least with the family blood lines the bulls represent. Shorthorns of milking strains are in keen demand. Yet it is inconceivable that those who are developing the milk characteristics of the breed should rely upon any other ancestral characteristic than milk production. These are practical illustrations and the progress being made along these lines is the conclusive evidence of the wisdom of the promoters.

Who can say that the Shorthorn interests in our country will not be looked upon by the world as the most available source for replenishing the bovine stock in all of the countries which are now undergoing a depleting process? In the inevitable reconstruction of nations will certainly come a readjustment of the commercial traffic and students of economy generally assert that the United

States occupies the most favored position of all countries in the world in the matter of establishing and controlling trade activities in the future. The Shorthorn breeders of the United States unquestionably are approaching the most promising opportunity the breed has known.

So we let our imagination play upon the possible results to be attained through independent and skillful combination of blood lines.

Mr. Shorthorn Man, how far am I wrong in my conception of the needs and possibilities of our favored breed? Can a safer course than I have outlined be suggested?

Send it in

When you have some interesting information concerning Shorthorns—information that will be of value in promoting the best interests of the breed—send it in. The Shorthorn cause is your cause and your interest in supplying facts concerning your favored breed will be of value in furthering this cause.



Courtesy Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

Photo by Risk

A Real Achievement in Shorthorn Breeding, Miss Lovely and Lady Victoria. Both Prizewinners, and Sold at Long Prices. Note the Beautiful Roan Colors

The Varied Colors of the Shorthorn

By C. S. Plumb

Professor of Animal Husbandry,
Ohio State University,
Columbus.

Color is one of the most striking characteristics of breed character. No matter how we may regard the importance or value of color, the fact remains that, with our improved breeds, color markings are evidence of ancestry and purity of blood. Therefore one may regard this subject as of more than passing moment.

The ancestry of the Shorthorn involves the cattle of northeastern England, native to that region, and the cattle of Holland. In fact, a century or more ago Shorthorns were also commonly termed Dutch cattle, on account of the influence of the importations from Holland. However, the cattle of Holland one or two centuries ago were not the black and whites so common today, but were of various shades and combinations of red, and yellow and brown, while white was frequently seen. There are many old paintings of cat-

tle in the Dutch and Flemish galleries, and other colors than those above mentioned are almost unknown.

Early writers, referring to the breeds, gave scant attention to the subject of color of hair. Culley, an old Shorthorn breeder, writing of the breed late in the eighteenth century, barely refers to the matter of color in commenting on a "white" animal. The author of "The Complete Grazier" in 1807, writing of the Dutch or Shorthorned breed, states that the color is "red and white, nearly equally mixed." Youatt, one of the very best informed British writers on livestock of seventy-five years ago, referring to Shorthorn color, says: "The col-

ors of the improved Shorthorn are red or white, or a mixture of the two, combining in endless variety and producing, very frequently, most brilliant effects. The white, it is very probable, was obtained from an early cross with the wild breed, and whenever this color shows itself it is accompanied more or less with a red tinge on the extremity of the ear, a distinctive character, also, of the wild cattle. **No pure improved Shorthorns** are found of any colors but those above named." In 1842 Prof. David Low brought out a famous work "On the Domesticated Animals of the British Isles." In this he describes the "Durham or improved Teeswater breed," and, in referring to color, says: "The skin is light colored, and the hair reddish-brown or white, either separate or mixed. The muzzle is flesh colored and rarely black, the appearance of which color on the skin indicates the revival

of a character of the older varieties, which modern breeders study to exclude."

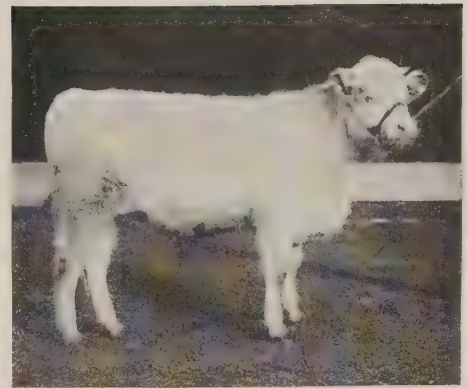
Coates brought out the first volume of the English herd book in 1822, and in this the colors were given of the different animals registered. Among English breeders at this time there was no special prejudice on the subject of color, although whites were relatively uncommon.

Shorthorns of so-called pure breeding were first imported to America in 1783, and the breed grew rapidly in favor. In 1846 Lewis F. Allen brought out the first volume of the American Shorthorn Herd Book. Mr. Allen was a livestock authority in his day, and especially on Shorthorns, and in 1868 he became the author of a standard book on "American Cattle," in which he gave much interesting information on the various breeds. His views on Shorthorn colors at this time are of special interest, coming from the source they do. "The true colors of well bred Shorthorns range from pure white to deep red; and between these colors, either of which frequently comprise the whole animal, their intermixtures in all varieties of roan; as light roan, with the white predominating over the red; red roan, with the red prevailing over the white, as either may over the other in different degrees; red and white flecked, or spotted in every possible way. The red may also vary in shade from light, or yellow red, into the deepest mahogany. The old fashioned Shorthorns sometimes showed a drab-dun, or fawn color, mixed with white, which we have in some instances seen crop out in one of later days. We have also seen a very few instances of dark brown roan—almost smoky in shade, among those of

excellent quality and unimpeachable pedigree. But the clear white and full red colors, either by themselves or intermixed in various beautiful and picturesque proportions, are the prevailing colors of our own time. Some of our breeders have a prejudice against a pure white coating for a Shorthorn, as indicative of a less hardy constitution in the animal possessing it, but we see no reason, other things being equal, why a white color, as it truly belongs to the breed, though descended perhaps from red or roan parents, should be a defect in the useful quality of the animal having it. It is simply yielding to a popular prejudice outside of Shorthorn circles."

The famous Ohio Importing Company was organized in 1833, following which period came a great era of popularity of the Shorthorn in America, when color became a fad, more especially in the central west. Red was the one popular color, and in some communities nothing else was wanted. Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana breeders were leaders in this color craze. Even today one finds here and there a breeder who looks upon the red as indispensable if the Shorthorn is to be a good one. But this color fad was harmful, because breeders sacrificed more important breed features in order to obtain the desired color. Sinclair, a leading British authority, in his fine "History of Shorthorn Cattle," thus refers to the red craze in America, and further makes interesting comment on the color question:

"In one thing, and in one alone, do I think that America has done foolish injury to the Shorthorn. From this country came the foolish demand for red, all red, and nothing but red cattle. And this demand has been of great injury to



*Maxwalton Rosario. A Pure White
—but for the red hair about
the tips of the ears.*

the breed. It was carried to ridiculous lengths, and led to the preference for even very dark reds, many of which showed a tendency to become almost black on the legs and about the muzzle. I once had a purchaser reject a young bull on my farm because he had a white spot on him, which I found, on counting the hairs, to contain just eleven white hairs. Such an extreme was, of course, the acme of folly, and, though an exceptional case, illustrated well the foundations of the fancy. It was built on nothing but a senseless taste. Whether we shall ever get back to the good old colors is even yet doubtful, but I am firm in my convictions that the best interests of the cattle imperatively demand a return to the early love for light colors. Without this the red will long hold the popular fancy. In the breed there is, however, a strong tendency to light colors, and a roan is certainly prepotent over a red in the matter of color. A few generations of roan bulls would doubtless restore the beautiful roan color; but would the superior quality of the old fashioned light roans be so easily regained? This seems to me a very doubtful question."

There are various shades of red, from that of a light yellowish tint to a dark mahogany red. Either of these extremes may be regarded as quite uncommon and decidedly unpopular. The famous and really great bull Favorite of early Shorthorn days was said to have been of a dirty yellow-red and white color, and he also had a dark nose. The truly typical and popular red is distinctly deep and warm of color, of blood-like hue. The opinion has prevailed to some extent that red as a color indicated hardiness or vigor, but this is purely theory. Red and white markings, so as to give a spotted or "broken color" effect, have never met with favor. Spotted bull calves are rarely raised for breeding purposes among the most particular breeders, being steered instead, although red and white cows are not at all uncommon. The unpopularity of the broken color is one of sentiment rather than being based on substantial reason. Red with slight white markings is not usually subject to objection. Pure white



Master Strathallan, Pure-bred Steer, 2d Prizewinner at the International Live Stock Exposition, 1910, a good example of broken color and making a steer of what might have been a superior bull.

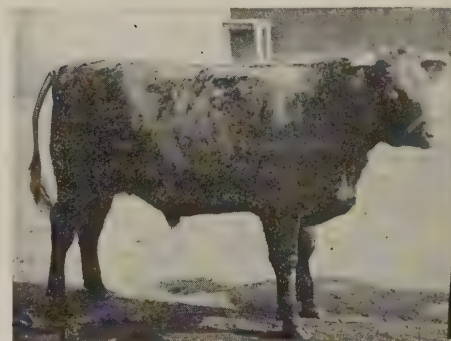
has never been a very common Shorthorn color, yet since the days of the Colling Brothers there have been many noted pure white animals. This color has been thought to indicate lack of constitution, but we have no evidence to substantiate such a point of view. Nothing but imagination and prejudice are behind such an opinion. Roan is a more or less commingling of red and white hairs, and is in truth distinctively a Shorthorn color. No other breed of cattle is distinguished by the roan color. While this has always been a favorite color, it seems to have grown in popularity, and in the opinion of many shows marked evidence of quality and easy fattening. Certainly a white roan looks good to the eye of most Shorthorn men and dealers in fat cattle.

Years ago the writer instituted a study of the herd books, with the view of ascertaining the prevalence of the different Shorthorn colors. For this purpose 10,000 head registered in the herd books from 1859 to 1903 were classified and compared according to color. This study showed the following distribution: Red, 4,493; red and white, 2,748; roan, 2,034; and white, 275. This record involved 7,000 bulls and 3,000 cows. During the period of forty-four years the percentage of red increased, while the

other colors relatively decreased. Recently the question was raised, as to whether the same relative percentage of color obtained today as prevailed prior to 1903. In order to institute a comparison, with the assistance of Prof. Salisbury and students, a record was made of the colors of 24,000 animals, comprising 12,000 of each sex, registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book from 1910 to 1914, inclusive. The different colors are set forth in the following figures: Red, 15,085; red and white, 3,340; roan, 5,072; white, 503. The above reduced to percentages furnish the following interesting comparison:

	Percentage of Colors in Herd Books	
	10,000 head 1859-1903	24,000 head 1910-1914
Red	49.43	62.85
Red and white..	27.48	13.93
Roan	20.34	21.13
White	2.75	2.09
Total.....	100.00	100.00

These figures show a considerable increase in the prevalence of red, a marked dropping off in red and white, not much change in roan, and some falling off in registry of whites. Red and whites I have grouped together, though the herd book classifies in three ways,



*Pure Red Shorthorn Steer Calf,
Ohio's Ruby*

as "red and white;" "red-white markings," and "red-little white." It is hard to discriminate in these combinations, so they are listed as one and the same thing, though undoubtedly some animals are nearly all red and others have very striking white markings.

Without doubt there has been no very great change in color fashion among Shorthorn breeders during the past century and more, and it is doubtful if any breed that is not of solid color can show less change or more color stability. The experience of the greatest breeders of Shorthorn history suggests that color in itself is no evidence of either superiority or inferiority.



Courtesy J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.

Baron Cruickshank. A Reproduction of an Oil Painting by John W. Hills made in 1896

Baron Cruickshank

By J. F. PRATHER

Williamsville, Ill.

There is some magnet that is always drawing our thoughts back to the farm. The hardships of early life are in some way forgotten and the memory of frolics with Shep are always in our mind. We have all had our favorite pets in childhood and if we were fortunate enough to remain on the farm until later life, some animal would so completely win our affection and admiration that their memory would never be erased from our mind.

No doubt these recollections of early childhood have more to do with the return to rural life than any other factor. In this connection we are also reminded of friendships formed that otherwise would have been lost. The most valuable assets I have acquired are the friendships I have made in my connection with farm and livestock interests. Thus am I reminded of Charlie Dustin and Baron Cruickshank. A truer friend no one ever had than Charlie and few have possessed as good a bull.

In the spring of 1891, being in need of a bull, I attended the closing out sale of Blish & Son of Kewanee, Ill., and then formed the acquaintance of C. B. Dustin. Not finding anything at the sale to satisfy me, M. E. Jones and I went home with Mr. Dustin to look at a young bull called Golden Rule. This bull was a very smooth and uniform bull and was afterwards purchased by H. F. Brown.

During this very pleasant visit with Mr. Dustin he stated that his man was going to make a visit to his old home in Scotland that summer and he intended to have him bring over a bull for him. After making arrangements for his man to bring out a bull for me, our conversation drifted on to the advisability of our making a small importation.

Mr. Dustin was very anxious for me to make the trip, and while submarines were unknown at that time, I knew I

was a poor sailor and finally prevailed upon him to make the trip. His man was to go early and select from Mr. Duthie eight heifers and two bulls, with the understanding Mr. Dustin was to have the privilege of making a change, when he arrived, if the selection was not satisfactory to him.

On landing Mr. Dustin made arrangements with the steamship company to bring over the ten head. On arriving at Mr. Duthie's he found one heifer that had been selected that did not suit him. As he told the story, he saw in the pasture a very handsome bull calf running with the cow and thought if he could tell anything about what kind of a bull a calf would grow into, he saw a great future for that calf.

He finally made a trade for this calf with the heifer he did not like. This made his deal for the ten head complete, but to show how a true and honorable man is appreciated the world over, Mr. Duthie took such a liking to him that he presented him with another heifer, making eight heifers, two yearling bulls and the bull calf.

In due time they arrived safely in quarantine and when released and on their way to their new homes Mr. Dustin met me in Springfield to divide them.

Mr. Duthie was very anxious for Mr. Dustin to have Royal Duke of Lancaster 110015, but Mr. Dustin did not like him as well as the other yearling bull, Duke of Hamilton 2d 107363. To satisfy Mr. Duthie he took the bull, but never did like him and did not use him to any great extent. In this way the two yearling bulls were divided and it did not take long to divide the heifers, choosing one about.

Then the little roan calf showed up and had to be disposed of. Being weaned young and going through a hard

trip, he had lost his bloom and promise so prominent when Mr. Dustin first saw him.

"Well, Frank, what will we do with the calf?" "It is up to you Charlie. You have done the work and had all the trouble," I replied. "If he does not make a great bull I will be greatly disappointed and I would say own him in partnership until we see what he does."

That was the conversation that settled the fate of Baron Cruickshank for the time.

I brought him home with my lot and I never saw a calf thrive and grow as he did. We used him year about until he was five years old and then thought it advisable not to change him so often.

In the meantime Mr. Duthie had sent Mr. Dustin two other bulls, one being Proud Archer 120675, which bull Mr. Dustin gave me for my interest in Baron Cruickshank. On leaving our place for the last time he weighed 2,640 lbs. While carrying that weight he was not coarse, but was recognized to be one of the great bulls of his time and was selected by The Gazette to grace the front page of their Christmas number.

He died the property of Mr. Dustin and did much to add to the fame of that fine herd of cattle. He was one of the most docile bulls I ever saw and seemed to appreciate kindness with almost human intelligence. Having the run of a lot adjoining our yard, he would wait for Mrs. Prather to show her affection for him by an apple or a lump of sugar. We both acted and felt like we had lost a dear friend when he left us for the last time.

I write this short history of Baron Cruickshank only that it may recall to your mind some favorite animal you have owned at some time and how much it has added to your pleasure in life.

The Influence of a Great Shorthorn Bull

By John C. Burns

Head of Department of Animal Husbandry, A & M. College of Texas

There have been sires in every breed that according to their ancestry should have been show animals and excellent breeders, but that have not measured up to the standard in either respect; and there have been many of both high show-yard merit and excellent pedigree that still failed to be great breeders. There have been very few sires in any breed that have stood out pre-eminently in the excellence of their pedigree, individuality, and breeding performance; or stated in another way, there have been few great sires, even though they possessed the important qualifications of good pedigree and individuality. Breeders who have owned such sires and have properly utilized them have been fortunate indeed. It is chiefly concerning one of these great sires, a Shorthorn bull, that this article is written.

In the fall of 1904 there was shipped to the A. & M. College of Texas for im-

munization against Texas fever, a Shorthorn bull calf that was destined to make history for the breed in the south. He was no other than Diamond's King 221076, that for nearly five years headed the Lackawana herd, owned by Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas. The credit for bringing him to this state is due John E. Brown, Granbury, Texas, who purchased him from his breeder, D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sired by imp. Bapton Diamond, bred by J. Deane Willis and out of imp. Village Belle bred by the Queen of England, thus combining the best of Scotch blood, it is not surprising that he attained the rank that he did as an individual and a sire.

That the purchase by Mr. Scofield, from Mr. Brown, December 26, 1906, of

Diamond's King and the females, Claret, Lad's Countess, Verona of Riverdale, Victoria of Riverside 5th, and Archer's Pride marked the beginning of a new and important epoch in the career of the former as a Shorthorn breeder cannot be questioned. The consideration was \$6,500 for the six animals, the price of Diamond's King alone being \$2,500. That the investment was a profitable one is sufficiently evidenced by the success the investor has attained as a breeder. He had bred Shorthorns since the spring of 1903, but not until then did his real progress begin. It is not an exaggeration to say that Diamond's King, owing to his new owner's appreciation of his value and his good judgment in directing his services, was the real founder of the Lackawana herd.

Diamond's King began his long and successful show-yard career in the hands of Mr. Hanna, who won first with him in

a strong class of senior calves at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904. He continued his conquests in the show ring for five years, during which period he was exhibited at all of the leading southern shows, winning a total of seventy-four first and championship prizes. He was never defeated in class and only once for championship. The bull that defeated him in this one instance was in turn defeated by him several times afterward. Premier honors came to him at the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show in 1909 when he was made grand champion and his sons headed the two-year-old, junior yearling, senior and junior calf classes. He was a rich roan, with a remarkably deep, wide, low-set body, strong loin, level, heavy hind quarters and with all an excellent head that showed great character. He is said never to have missed a meal and one can well believe it, for combined with a true feeder type he was wonderfully good in handling qualities, possessing a very pliable skin and a thick coat of fine hair. He was a bull of style and quality with bone to suit the most discriminating. He had no pronounced faults, though he could be criticised some for being a little flat in the region of the fore rib and a little heavy in the shoulders.

Though Diamond's King was meritorious as a show bull he deserves the most credit as a breeding bull, for in this latter respect the influence he has had through his sons in raising the standard of Shorthorn herds of the south and of Texas, in particular, is inestimable. He stamped himself very strongly upon his offspring, especially his bulls. Thus he was the progenitor of a large number of high class show animals, many of which in turn have been exceptionally good breeders. Prominent as show bulls among his sons were Lackawana Albino, undefeated in the south for three years; Diamond Goods, undefeated in all of the leading southern shows of 1913, grand champion over all beef breeds at the Cuban International in April, 1914, and sold while there for \$3,000; Archer's Diamond, that did so much for the herd of L. B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas; Mina's Diamond, that sired a good lot of show

cattle for the Taft Ranch, Gregory, Texas; Orange Diamond, that has done splendid work at the head of the herd of G. E. King, Taylor, Texas; Royal King, also owned by L. B. Brown; Diamond Fearnought, owned by Dr. J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas, Golden Choice, owned by J. F. Hovenkamp & Son, Ft. Worth, Texas; Diamond's Model, owned by Matt Zollner, Fate, Texas; Red King, owned by Frank Scofield, and Orange King, owned by L. B. Brown. There were many others that were good enough to win first prizes at southern shows.

Though Diamond's King was noted particularly as a getter of bulls, he also sired a number of females of southern show-yard renown, among them being Flora of Lackawana, Queen of Vail, Minnie's Rose, Lackawana Favorite, Queen of Diamonds, Diamond's Queen, Lackawana Duchess 1st, 2d, and 3d, all winners of championship honors. Flora of Lackawana in addition to having been undefeated for grand championship honors of her breed in the south was exhibited at the Cuban International in 1914 when she was made grand champion over all beef breeds and sold for \$2,000. There are twenty of Diamond's King's daughters in the Lackawana herd today and the best calves produced in the herd are out of these cows, with few exceptions.

One of the greatest triumphs for Diamond's King was when in the get of sire class at the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, Ft. Worth in 1912, four of his sons defeated the get of sire exhibited by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, a get that had been exhibited at the leading shows of America and never before defeated. Composing the get by Diamond's King were the two-year-old, Lackawana Albino, the senior yearling, Diamond's Goods, the junior yearling, Royal King, and the senior calf, Golden Choice, all having been first prize winners in their respective classes.

There are few prominent herds in the south and practically none in Texas that have not had a son of Diamond's King at their head at one time or another. Among his sons that have proved most noted as breeders are Royal King, Dia-

mond Goods, Archer's Diamond, Lackawana Albino, Mina's Diamond, Orange Diamond, Diamond Fearnought, Butterfly's Diamond King, Golden Choice and Diamond's Image. Besides those already mentioned some of the breeders of Texas who have used his sons are Jas. F. Rhea, Ovalo, A. B. Britton, Abilene, David Hughes, Dallas, David Harrell, Liberty Hill, F. E. McKinzie, Colorado, V. O. Hildreth, Aledo, Jas. Ditto, Arlington, Marshall Calloway, Ft. Worth, Chas. E. Hicks, Saginaw, J. T. Day, Rhome, R. J. Kleberg, Kingsville, George McClung, Cleburne, and A. & M. College, College Station. Diamond King's Butterfly, a good son of Diamond's King, formerly owned by J. F. Rhea, now heads the herd of W. E. Smoot, Denton, Texas.

In the spring of 1910 the A. & M. College of Texas purchased from Mr. Scofield the bull Diamond Goods, then a six-months-old calf. He was a twin out of Claret, one of the cows already referred to as being in Mr. Scofield's purchase from John E. Brown. She was bred by Tebo Land & Cattle Co., Clinton, Mo., got by Choice Goods, out of imp. Clara 58th, and, besides being an excellent individual, was without question one of the best breeding cows ever owned in the Lackawana herd. She produced several bull calves to the services of Diamond's King and every one a good one. Some of the best cows in the College herd today were sired by Diamond Goods, which was retained until he was three years old and then sold back to Mr. Scofield, who in 1914 sold him in Cuba, as previously stated. One of his sons, Diamond Goods 2d, which headed Mr. Scofield's first-prize calf herd at the Southwest American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, and the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show, Ft. Worth, in 1916 is now in service in the Lackawana herd.

It is not an extravagant statement to say that there has never been owned south of the quarantine line another bull of any beef breed that exerted as much good influence on the cattle of his breed as did Diamond's King. When the old bull died September 23, 1911, it was not a wonder that the loss was mourned by many other Texas breeders as well as by his owner, for finding his like to take his place was a problem.

It should be of interest to Shorthorn breeders to know that Dr. M. Francis, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the A. & M. College of Texas and veterinarian of the Texas Experiment Station, has, during the period from 1897 to 1917, inoculated 14,000 cattle for Texas fever and that of this number 45 percent were Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, 35 percent were Herefords and Polled Herefords, 10 percent were Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polls, Devons, Sussex, Brahma, Buffaloes and Catteloes and 10 percent were Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Dairy Shorthorns. If he had never immunized any animal but Diamond's King the total amount of Dr. Francis' salary during the period stated would be far exceeded by the value this bull, alone, has been to the State of Texas. Such is the value of a good bull.



Courtesy Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.

Shorthorn Calves at Meadow View Farm

The Shorthorn Situation

By Secretary F. W. Harding

Optimism should prevail among owners of Shorthorns, and it does. Last year Shorthorns sold at public auction at the highest average price that was registered for any of the beef breeds—not only this, but the number sold was double that of any other breed.

The business of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for recording of

ing cattle and will be for some time to come. The greatest demand for Shorthorn bulls among farmers and ranchmen exists now that has ever existed. The production of beef by dairy farmers calls for the use of Shorthorn bulls. The new homestead law is dividing up much range territory and calls for a type of farmers' cattle that only Shorthorns can

bution of Shorthorn breeding herds. This distribution was revealed by figures from our files, published in the last issue of **THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA**. There is no top-heaviness anywhere. This has been demonstrated time and again by almost daily public sales for three weeks at a time in different parts of the country, resulting in strong prices all along the line.

Now, what of the investor in registered Shorthorns, who has paid the prices for good Shorthorns current the last two years? He has been able to sell the calves produced already for as much or more than the parent stock cost in some cases and in other instances for enough money to make the first investment a profitable one.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has inaugurated from time to time ways of co-operation that practically insure a market for the beginner for his surplus. This may be a good time for Shorthorn breeders to fatten and send to market the culls of their herd. It is always a good time to use only good sires and strive to improve the quality of the herd's increase.



Roan Cows in an Eastern Ohio Pasture

pedigrees and transfers was the largest of any pedigree association in the world. More new owners of registered Shorthorns have been added to the list of patrons of the association than for any similar period in the history of the association.

The activities of the association for the first half of the fiscal year show increases under every head mentioned except in the number of registrations, this owing to the one-year rule that went into effect Jan. 10, 1916, which forced an increased registration for the time being. Nevertheless, monthly receipts are more even than in past years and it is estimated this year's business will about equal last year's record.

Prices at public sales are ruling higher than a year ago; private sales are more numerous. Few breeders of Shorthorns in this country have an over-supply—in fact, exactly the opposite condition generally prevails. This is a most healthy feature, as this condition alone would seem sufficient to keep the trade stable for some time to come, but we now have a world's condition that affects the cattle breeder and feeder of this country that makes all other influences insignificant by comparison.

The production of beef cattle in this country has not increased in the last ten years, while the population has rapidly grown. Our exports of meat products from nothing three years ago have steadily increased to a record volume and are still increasing. There is a shortage of breed-

furnish to the fullest extent. Several northwestern states have in the past two years enacted legislation which compels the use of only registered bulls on their ranges.

It will be seen from a statement of these existing demands that they are country-wide, the same as is the distri-

INTERNATIONAL ALBUM

One of the most interesting and informing publications of the year is the International Album, which contains an illustrated review of the breeds and classes at the International Expositions. This album may be obtained by sending 50 cents to B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



Courtesy A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

A Quartette of Heifers Bred by Anoka Farms and Owned by the A. & M. College of Texas

Cost of Growing a Calf to One Year and Gain per Month

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle should be interested in the cost of producing a Shorthorn bull to the age of 12 months. Of course this varies in different localities and with different breeders, but having produced hundreds of pure-bred calves I followed the usual practice. Of course I appreciate the fact that some do not care to have their 12 months old calves as large or as heavy as this one was, but for early maturity the calves must be fed. I know of no better place to crib grain than in pure-bred Shorthorn calves—even if it does cost two and three cents a pound.

A few years ago I was interested in knowing how much it actually cost the state to produce a bull at 12 months of age at the pace we were going, so I selected a calf that was ten days old and weighed him for the trial. A daily record was kept of his feed, also that of his mother and he was weighed every 30 days. He received just ordinary attention, no more than hundreds of bulls that I have fed of this breed under similar conditions. This calf was born Dec. 7, 1912. He received his mother's milk (no nurse cows; I would not give much for the cow that cannot nurse her own calf), and because of his age was not allowed to run with her and the remainder of the herd when she was turned on grass, May 16, the following year. The mother is a pure Scotch cow of less than medium scale and only an average milk producer. Bull calves of this age do not do well when turned with the herd in the spring to fight flies and worry all summer. Grazing in the evening would have been all right for this calf, but not having a suitable pasture he was kept in the yard day and night, and the expense of growing is probably a few dollars more than it would have been had we had a good pasture and several other bulls to have turned out with him in the evening after he was fed his grain ration.

There was a "something" about this bull that attracted the attention of everyone who saw him. His type as Shorthorn, his size for his age, his character, as a bull, his solid dark red color, all had a bearing. When calves of this age have great big thick horns and the horns have been trimmed or a wee bit sawed off the ends it is evidence that the calf has been neglected. Probably he has lost his milk fat and an effort is being made to put it back with grain.

The Shorthorn is the most popular breed of cattle in the United States today. This popularity must be credited to the fact that as a breed it comes nearer filling the dual-purpose capacity than any other. The cows are fairly good milkers, and when put on the market make good beef. Now I do not claim this breed in its entirety is as good for milk production as a breed developed along strictly dairy lines or as good for beef production as a breed

By Prof. James Wilson

State College of Agriculture of South Dakota

developed solely along beef lines, but some excel in beef and some excel in milk.

When this calf was 10 days old he weighed 122 pounds, not an extra large weight for a calf of the breed. At this time the mother weighed 1,160 pounds. It was our intention to feed her a ration out of which she could make milk for the calf and maintain her own weight, as she was not an extra fat cow. We made a mixture of 200 pounds of oats, 50 pounds of corn, 25 pounds of bran and one-tenth as much of the total by weight of oil meal. The idea of adding the bran was to compel more thorough mastication of the grain before swallowing and to furnish protein and mineral matter. In addition to this ration she was fed ordinary wild hay. At this time the cow was on full feed, or 12 pounds of the mixture per day and all the hay she wanted. At the end of 30 days her grain ration was increased to 14 pounds of the mixture and at the end of 60 days the two were eating 16 pounds, as the calf at this time had learned to eat grain with its mother. When the calf was 80 days old he was fed in a separate box, beginning with four pounds of the same mixture and gradually increasing, giving him all he would eat after he had sucked his mother.

On May 16th the cow was turned to grass and was brought in morning and evening to nurse the calf. Her grain ration was gradually reduced and that of the calf increased. At this time the mother weighed 1,134 and the calf 554. The calf was now five months old. The next month he was fed alfalfa hay in place of the wild hay and on the 18th of July his grain ration was changed to one-third oats, two-thirds corn and one-tenth oil meal by weight. On August 1st Bromus inermis hay was substituted for alfalfa hay (because of scarcity of alfalfa) and the calf at this time was eating 12 pounds of grain daily and what hay he wanted. He was continued on this ration until 12 months and 10 days old, when he was eating 16 pounds of the mixture daily. At this time he weighed 1,098 pounds. I have fed calves that were heavier than this one for their ages, but they were from better milkers than this cow.

The following is a statement of the quantity of food actually consumed by the cow and calf until he was one year old. This is figured at ordinary prices for feed in the northwest, and not war-time prices:

Oats, 79.9 bu., at 23c.....	\$18.37
Corn, 31.8 bu., at 35c.....	11.13
Oil meal, 509 lbs., at 1¾c.....	9.16
Bran, 238¼ lbs., at 1c.....	2.38
Wild hay, 2.11 tons, at \$6.00.....	12.66
Alfalfa hay, .26 tons, at \$15.00....	3.90
Bromus inermis hay, .6 tons, at \$6.00	3.60
Pasture for cow 7 months, at \$1.00	7.00

Total\$68.20

Gain of Calf by Months

	Pounds
First month	80
Second month	76
Third month	78
Fourth month	100
Fifth month	98
Sixth month	116
Seventh month	50
Eighth month	102
Ninth month	64
Tenth month	82
Eleventh month	48
Twelfth month	32

Total gain 976

	Pounds
Weight at beginning.....	122
Total weight at close.....	1,098
Average gain per month.....	81
Average gain daily.....	2.67

Had I been fitting this calf for show purposes I would have added a good nurse cow and probably two, which would have increased the cost materially, but new milk is the best feed and I would have had a much heavier and fatter calf. Many will wonder whether it pays to even feed calves this way. At the close of the record keeping we were offered \$300 by several different parties for him and today he would have brought \$700 to \$1,000 and probably more at auction.

DO NOT DETACH TRANSFER APPLICATIONS

It is required that all certificates of registry be returned to this office when animals are sold in order that transfers may be entered on same at the time that they are made of record by the Secretary.

Previous to this time all certificates of registry in the new form have been issued with three application forms perforated for detaching.

We are now asking you NOT to detach such applications. Fill out lowest application in ink and send the entire certificate to this office. The application will be detached here and transfer will be recorded on the reverse side of the certificate which will then be returned to the remitter unless otherwise ordered.

The seller of the animal is expected to pay transfer fees, which are 50c each if made within six months of date of sale; \$1.00 thereafter.

A Word Concerning Villager

By GEORGE E. MARTIN, of the Breeder's Gazette Staff

When D. R. Hanna conceived the idea of placing in service at Cottage Hill a Britain-bred bull and commissioned his then Shorthorn manager, John Garden, to visit that country's herds for the purpose of securing one suitable for this purpose, it resulted in the selection of Villager, a bull that has since contributed much to the improvement of the breed in this country and earned a place secure in the history of the breed among the great sires of his time.

It was the pleasure of the writer to have seen Villager shortly after his arrival at Cottage Hill and a study then of his impressive breed character, his general levelness and thickness, justified the prediction made then that Cottage Hill had introduced to American breeders an imported bull that would make good as a sire.

Coming as he did at a time when the fame of Whitehall Sultan as a sire of stock of exceptional merit had fairly set in and the sons of Choice Goods were asserting themselves in the western shows, Villager's get had a fight to win place and distinction that was as keen as ever confronted the get of any bull of the breed. The first calves that arrived at Cottage Hill were of the mold of their sire and from that time on there was no question as to the wisdom of the selection made by John Garden from the Jolliffe herd in England.

Among them was a calf that was later named Village Denmark, probably more closely resembling his sire than any son and one that made a showing probably not equalled by any son of Villager at his age. The 1910 and 1911 show circuits saw the strongest entries by Villager, for these were the circuits that saw the young herd and calf herds that made such a creditable showing and which included sons and daughters which were the celebrities of those years. Villager's star was at its zenith at this time, and his fame as a sire of bulls and heifers of rare types and outstanding excellence was secure. Most of them displayed rare breed character, and if a comparison were to be made between the sons and daughters it would be that the latter were perhaps more robust and more symmetrical at an early age than were the sons, and yet both were of such merit as to justify the statement that he transmitted his qualities with about equal accuracy to both sons and daughters. His sons are breeding on to a remarkable degree and at the 1916 Iowa State Fair a grandson was grand champion and sons and daughters have figured strongly in the futurities, including the winning of the President's Cup for the best heifer in the futurity at the American Royal, 1915.

That good blood tells is emphatically emphasized in a study of the pedigree of Villager, backed up as it is by show yard performance on both sire's and

dam's side for generations to such a degree as to practically insure good results. Village Beau, his sire, was an attractive individual and made a record as a sire of show stock in Great Britain that challenges that of any sire of his time or since. His dam, granddam and great granddam were noted winners and get of noted sires, so that it will be seen that Villager inherits his quality from a line of ancestry that was especially strong and the kind that won a place in the history of the breed in Great Britain.

Such is the contribution to the improvement of the American Shorthorn in

Shorthorns in Nebraska

By PROFESSOR H. J. GRAMLICH, Lincoln, Nebraska

Nebraska, in the main, is a farming state. While in the extreme west we have many ranches, the vast majority of Nebraska's acres are tilled. Farms run as a rule from 160 to 240 acres each in size, and upon each farm we find a few cows being milked, the calves, for the most part, being raised for beef. On such farms as these one notes red roan or red and white cattle to the almost complete exclusion of other kinds. These cattle undoubtedly carry a predominance of Shorthorn blood. The cows give sufficient milk to warrant hand milking, and the calves are either raised two on a cow or fed skimmed milk. The major part of our small farmers carry their cattle farming operations out along this plan. Without any question the Shorthorn has proven of inestimable value in this system. While it might be possible to secure a somewhat tidier beef steer by the use of an exceedingly compact Angus or Hereford bull, and, on the other hand, while cows that would milk considerably heavier could be procured from within the ranks of the Holstein or one of the other dairy breeds, yet we find the Shorthorn combining the milk and beef qualities to a very satisfactory degree, and we find that they answer the purpose and fulfill the ideal of most men.

In looking back over the state's history we find registered Shorthorn cattle first mentioned within the limits of the state in the early eighties. Not a few of Nebraska's earlier pioneers recall the days when the late Richard Daniels, of Sarpy county, and the late Mr. Fitzgerald, of railway construction fame, had their herds competing at the state fairs. These cattle were counted as extra good individuals and were reported at that time to be of such quality as could compete at any of the leading fairs of other states. While these

this bull that was introduced to the breed in this country in 1908 after an undefeated show yard record in Great Britain as a yearling, to be followed in that country by half brothers and sisters that achieved the highest places accorded to the breed in the show yards of that land, while here he contributed to a record as a sire that stands out conspicuously among the greatest of his time and whose qualities are being transmitted and passed on and on through sons, grandsons, daughters and granddaughters, emphasizing and ever making stronger the worth and value of that pedigree which is made up in the top crosses with animals of such individual excellence as is found in the breeding of Villager. A study of it emphasizes the fact that good blood tells.

two herds have been dispersed, yet we find descendants of these cattle in many of the herds of the state at the present time and undoubtedly the seed sown then has yielded many times its original cost to the coffers of our Nebraska soil tillers.

The average Nebraska breeder of cattle has usually been credited with a good deal of independence in his views, and we find that while some have been exceedingly particular relative to the breeding of their cattle there are many others who have always sought the individual as their standard and who have builded herds from foundation stock of exceptional quality and type. Consequently, today we find many of our best Shorthorn cattle within the state, while possessed not of the purplest of blood from the standpoint of some pedigree radicalist, yet animals of exceedingly superior type and the kind that can be sold readily in large numbers to the western range trade or to the small breeder and producer.

By visiting one of the markets where Nebraska cattle are to be seen, more especially Omaha, one is impressed by the relatively large number carrying Shorthorn blood. While many of the animals originating from the sandhills possess a white or brockle face, we find, upon investigation in their native heath, that their parent stock consisted of a high grade Shorthorn dam and a white face sire, and the owner usually does not hesitate to state that he likes this cross because of the good milking qualities of the dam, coupled with the compactness and ruggedness of the sire. Of the cattle showing the Shorthorn characteristics on the market we find the major part to be very good steers. They are of smooth, wide-backed form, having good heart girths, ample scale and usually lacking in the wasty dressing qualities carried by some cattle of an extremely compact type.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME II

NUMBER 2

JULY 1, 1917

THE UNITED STATES AS A BREEDING GROUND

In view of the area represented by the Shorthorn breeding districts in the United States and varying conditions, climatic and otherwise, prevailing in these districts, it would seem that we are possessed of all of the essentials necessary in the improving of the breed. The time will come, in our judgment, when many breeders of the middle west and eastern states will make selections of breeding animals from the northwest where it seems the cattle have a tendency to larger growth. Any region that produces scale and bone will find a market for Shorthorns and they will be sought for by breeders in other districts not so favored in this respect.

It is natural to assume that the Mississippi Valley will be the great breeding ground for generations to come, but doubtless its advantage will be increased by the introduction of breeding animals obtained from other parts of the country that furnish the particular strength that may be needed.

The extreme winters of the north are offset by the mild seasons of the south and the excessive moisture of the eastern states is counterbalanced by the dry climate of the west, and with these localized or sectional conditions we may draw upon these various regions for their product in building up and strengthening the breed as a whole.

We have a broad foundation country-wide in its extent.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHORTHORNS

An interesting tabulation of Shorthorn breeders was recently made by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the total was found to exceed 25,000. The first summing up indicated 21,000, but a careful recount brought the total up to the larger figure indicated.

Iowa leads in the number of breeders, having an excess of 4,000. Illinois is next in line with practically 2,000, and Nebraska a close third. Missouri and Minnesota are both above the 1,500 mark, while Kansas drops slightly below, and South Dakota claims 1,200.

Every state in the union is represented by varying numbers, but it is apparent that the Mississippi Valley is the great breeding ground, having an excess of 16,000 breeders of registered Shorthorns, nearly equally divided as between the states east and the states west of the river.

The Shorthorn is the most widely disseminated of any of the bovine breeds and its numbers exceed those of any other breed. Its popularity among

farmers steadily increases because of its adaptability to the average farm conditions.

The present activity of Shorthorn trade surpasses any previous period of expansion in the breed's history. According to records compiled, between 6,000 and 7,000 Shorthorns were sold at public auction in 1916—more than double the number sold of any other breed. Yet the average price, a fraction over \$330, was the highest attained. This is a forcible indication of the firm hold which the breed has upon the farmers of America.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR BREEDING HERD

Think of the leading packer advocating at least one meatless day each week in order that the supply might be adequate to meet the actual needs, and yet J. Ogden Armour was quoted in recent publications as having advocated this practice.

It is referred to here merely to call attention to the recognition of the shortage of beef. And who can study the situation without recognizing the fact that consumption of beef is increasing and production is at a standstill or actually decreasing.

BINDER FOR THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

This office is prepared to furnish a binder in which to file copies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. This binder will hold twenty-four copies, or six years' issues of this magazine. Its value will be readily recognized as a means of preserving these copies and the information and records they contain. We have had from all parts of the country requests for a binder for this purpose, and are pleased to advise that we can now supply one. The price, postpaid, is \$1.00.

Recently a close student of business affairs, and particularly market conditions not only as applied to meats, but commercial transactions in general, made the statement that 20-cent beef would come within a few months.

The entrance of this country into the war will increase the requirements of food and the meat products of the farm will be relied upon to a greater and greater extent as we progress in this world conflict. With this condition actually upon us the certainty of higher values placed upon breeding stock should determine Shorthorn breeders to strengthen rather than deplete their breeding herds. The situation offers not only an opportunity that cannot fail to enlarge the profits of the cattle breeders, but it involves further an obligation to assist in maintaining the food supply.

Shorthorns have been selling at moderate values with an occasional exception and yet not one of these exceptions commanded a spectacular price. The

general average has been entirely satisfactory to the sellers in view of the conditions that have prevailed, but this range of values will not suffice for the immediate future. Prices must advance and production must be increased in order to maintain anything like the ratio to consumption.

Heavy livestock losses have been sustained in the northwest owing to the excessive snowfall and the late spring. A resident of an eastern Nebraska city, returning from a trip into the northwestern part of the state where small ranches prevail, recalled that one man brought in twenty hides taken from a part of the cattle that had perished in his pastures. A listener made this significant remark: "Your ranchman had this satisfaction that he was receiving more for the hide now than he would have received for the entire animal a few years ago." The leather requirements are now an important item in the value of the bovine, yet still only an item.

If all Shorthorn breeders will incline to strengthen their herds both in the matter of quality as well as in numbers, they will be acting on a safe basis. An abundance of rough feed should be produced that the herd may be maintained at the least expense. The consumption of corn as human food will be largely increased, partly due to the shortage of the wheat crop and partly to the growing tendency in the consumption of corn products. The pastures and meadows should be carefully fostered and every available acre used to create an ample supply of forage. American products are being drawn upon as never before in the world's history and it would seem that these requirements will increase rather than otherwise. Every phase of the situation offers encouragement to the man who is producing Shorthorns. His advantage is everywhere recognized. He should make the most of it.

WHEN YOU BUY FEMALES

When the first investment is made in registered Shorthorns the question naturally arises as to what ages are the most profitable. Experience has shown that a cow with a heifer calf at foot and bred again offers the largest and quickest returns. The reason is clear. In a very few weeks or months the calf is past weaning time and the cow then has another calf at foot. As a rule, however, they do not sell at exorbitant prices in public auctions.

There is a tendency almost universal among buyers of breeding cattle to invest their money in heifers. The buyer recognizes then that the entire life of usefulness of the animal is his; and as she is usually presented in attractive form she cannot fail to appeal to the fancy of the purchaser; whereas a cow nursing a calf usually lacks the bloom and flesh covering and consequently is not as attractive to the eye.

Another feature is that the sellers are not inclined to let good breeding matrons go until they begin to decline

somewhat in age. So the buyer must recognize that she will grow less attractive and that her years of usefulness will be fewer in number. But to offset this is the calf and the record of the value of the dam as a producer.

The breeder who is critical as to the general appearance of his herd who desires to attach prestige to each of the strains which he produces usually selects heifers of the favored strains and the type desired. He may thereby establish a strain distinctly his own and attach thereto as much prestige as the type and dependability of the animal as a producer will justify.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Comparatively few livestock breeders recognize the value of photography in the business of producing and selling registered livestock. With those who have accepted animal photography as a necessary part of publicity, it has become one of the established practices.

As a means of informing prospective buyers of the type and character of the animals produced, there is no method as convincing nor as effective as photography. Through its use many patrons have become interested and finally won, and many deals closed.

All students of animal husbandry find not only the most interesting, but the most instructive text book is photography. The reader should not be misled, there are pictures and pictures, but when we say animal photography we mean an accurate reproduction, a true likeness with all parts in proportion. There are animal pictures in countless numbers that distort, showing one part of the animal unduly large and another unduly small. The proportions are not true. This in part is due to the inaccuracy of the lens; it is due in part to the inexperience of the operator.

With a little practice, a little perseverance and a study of the defects in the finished picture, anyone may become quite readily efficient in the matter of obtaining animal portraits. It need not require an expensive camera. However, the better the camera the more certain are the results. Many true and beautiful likenesses are obtained through the use of an ordinary kodak, but this necessitates almost without exception that the animals appear, when at close range, broadside to the kodak.

It is apparent from a study of the pictures that come to our hand in a great majority of cases the operator has stood on the ground and held the camera a distance of probably three feet above the ground. Looking at an animal, one ordinarily stands erect. Hence it is desirable that the camera be on a level with the eye. In order to demonstrate this, when next you study an animal do so with your eyes at a distance of say three feet from the ground. The result will be that the animal will appear longer legged, the under line will be cut up and irregular, the hip bone more prominent; in fact, the animal will appear to be distorted.

We scarcely conceive of the steadily increasing importance that animal photography or animal portraiture is assuming in our business activity, and we feel justified in encouraging Shorthorn breeders to avail themselves of this useful and instructive means of furthering their individual interests and, in doing so, serving the broader interests of the breed as a whole. We have in mind two men who have accomplished remarkable results in animal portraiture and whose services have become practically indispensable to the livestock fraternity. We refer to artists Hildebrand and Risk, both of Chicago. They have achieved remarkable results as revealed in the portraits that have appeared in the various numbers of this magazine and in livestock literature in general.

From coast to coast and throughout the country these men have faithfully, patiently and intelligently reproduced the products of the husbandman's art in a way that has induced many men of other vocations to become identified with improved livestock production. We commend the services of these skilled

PRIVATE RECORD BINDER

The Binder is fitted with a leaf for each letter of the alphabet, also a few extras, and is of the proper size to fit the certificates of registry. When the latter are placed in same and filed alphabetically they are readily located when reference to same is desired. The leaves of the Binder are index ruled on one side and on the reverse side are Produce tables, thus an arrangement is provided for the easy and simple keeping of a private record of the herd and preservation of certificates of registry. The Binder is furnished by this Association at the wholesale cost postpaid, of two dollars (\$2). Binder will hold 150 certificates. Address this office.

gentlemen, and any who may be capable in animal photography, to Shorthorn breeders everywhere, for in so doing we recognize that the tendency will be to stimulate greater activity in Shorthorn circles. For convenience we will communicate all requests for the services of either Hildebrand or Risk to them promptly.

We are in constant need of Shorthorn photographs suitable for engraving. Such pictures must be clear prints and it is desirable that the animals appear to advantage in the pictures. We are able to make use of many pictures through the agricultural press and in *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA* and other literature sent out from this office.

SHORTHORN STEERS

It is actually inspiring when one makes a little study of the part that Shorthorn steers are playing at the markets and in the important show con-

tests. For instance, a carload of Kansas fed Shorthorn steers, bred in Colorado, at the last International dressed out 67.25 percent, the highest record attained in the show where all beef breeds competed. The grand champion steer of the show was a calf out of a registered Shorthorn cow.

At the Inter-Mountain Livestock Show at Salt Lake City, Utah, a carload of Colorado Shorthorns were the grand champions.

A Nebraska Shorthorn breeder marketed a carload of steers at Omaha and topped the market in its entire history by 30 cents. His steers sold for \$196.04 per head.

A man in Kansas who has marketed his entire calf crop at the Kansas City market topped the market six years out of seven.

Two loads of Colorado bred calves fed in Ohio sold at different dates on the Buffalo market, each load topping the market.

A Shorthorn bull sold as beef at the South St. Joe, Mo., market in April for \$221, the highest price ever attained in that market.

These are only representative. Such records are being made at the markets every week in the year and while these encouraging beef records are being made, Shorthorn cows in which the milking tendency has been encouraged have made wonderful records. A group of five Pennsylvania cows have an average produce of 15,157 lbs. of milk and 573.1 lbs. of butter fat in one year. Up and down the country, east and west, north and south, wherever the Shorthorn is maintained, records like these result.

ARITHMETIC

If it costs \$100 to produce and raise a Shorthorn up to 24 months of age and the animal is good enough to command \$140, the seller has a profit of \$40. But if, by an additional expense of \$20 in the raising the animal sells for \$200, he has a profit of \$80 or twice as much as in the case of the \$140 animal. While we have purposely not tried to be accurate in these figures as to the relation of cost and selling price, it often happens that a \$20 increase in the care and feed given the animal will double and not infrequently treble the owner's profit in that individual animal.

When you are growing registered Shorthorns everything within reason should be done to encourage the earliest and best development of the animal. There is no period in the life of a growing Shorthorn that the owner can afford to retard its best growth. Growing Shorthorns isn't a saving business, it is a making business. You use care and consumption of feed because it is profitable to do so, but when you begin to save on both the profits shrink in much larger proportion.

Nor does this practice involve excessive fat.

A Practical Feeding Experiment at St. Joseph

Recognizing the practical value to be derived from a feeding experiment conducted at the St. Joseph Stock Yards, our company put on such a demonstration and a year ago enlarged its scope, working under the direction of the Kansas and Missouri Experiment Stations.

Desiring to use Shorthorn steers for the present feeding demonstration, we obtained, through the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association seventy-five grade coming three-year-old steers, all reds, with an average weight of 898 lbs. These steers were obtained in western Kansas and were started on feed May 1. They have been divided into five lots, as nearly equal in weights and quality as possible.

The experiment is to close September 25 when the steers will be on exhibition at the Livestock Show held at our yards, at which time we will be able to present a full report on the comparative gains of the several lots.

By J. O. Barkley

President, St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.,
South St. Joseph, Mo.

the steers into lots every effort was made to make the lots as nearly alike as possible in quality, condition and weight. Market experts agreed that there was no market difference in the lots when the demonstration started.

Pigs Used

Fifteen pigs averaging about 100 pounds per head were placed in each pen with the cattle for the purpose of utilizing such feed as was wasted by the steers. Besides the waste feed the pigs were fed as much shelled corn as they would clean up and one third of a pound of tankage per head daily. The cattle feeding demonstration was charged with the feed fed the pigs at current market prices and in turn was credited with the

was supplemented with alfalfa hay beginning 44 days after the demonstration started. In the other lots hay was kept before the steers all the time. The grain was fed with absolute regularity twice daily at seven o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the evening. Each lot was started on the grain ration by feeding six pounds of corn per steer daily. As soon as all of the steers were eating in a normal manner, the corn was increased at the rate of one-half pound per head daily until each lot received fifteen pounds per head. After this the corn was increased at the rate of one-fourth of a pound per head daily until each lot was receiving all the corn they would consume within one-half hour after being fed.

The lots receiving cottonseed meal were started on one-half pound per head daily. The daily ration of meal was divided into two equal parts and fed with the corn. As soon as the cattle were eat-



Courtesy St. Joseph Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Photo by Busch

A Group of the Red Steers in the Feeding Demonstration at the Beginning of the Experiment

We contemplate putting in 100 Shorthorn calves, October 1, for an experiment to close April 30. The interest which is being manifested by all who visit the yards has fully convinced our company of the practical educational value of the experiment.

Herewith is presented a review of the recent feeding demonstration which closed Sept. 25, 1916.

FEEDING DEMONSTRATION No. 1 3-YEAR-OLD STEERS

Cattle Used

In the cattle feeding demonstration seventy-five head of fancy selected 3-year-old steers were fed in five lots of fifteen head each. They were grades bred in Texas and grown in Western Kansas from which point they were shipped directly to the demonstration feed lots. The steers were in good grass flesh and very uniform. They averaged 982 pounds per head at the beginning of the demonstration and their cost was figured at \$9.25 per hundred pounds. In dividing

gain on the hogs at the price they brought when the demonstration closed.

Purpose and Plan of the Demonstration

It was the purpose of the demonstration to show the value of a high protein roughage, such as alfalfa hay, in contrast with a low protein roughage, such as timothy hay, when fed with corn alone and corn and cottonseed meal. In addition one lot was fed grain with blue grass pasture for roughage to determine the relative economy of dry lot and pasture feeding.

The following indicates the feeds used in the various lots:

Lot 1—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, pasture.

Lot 2—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay.

Lot 3—Shelled corn, alfalfa hay.

Lot 4—Shelled corn, timothy hay.

Lot 5—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, timothy hay.

On account of the dry season the pasture for Lot 1 proved insufficient and it

ing normally the meal was increased at the rate of one-half pound per head daily until a maximum of 2.53 pounds per head was fed daily. The cattle had access to salt and water at all times.

The demonstration began June 20, 1916, and lasted 100 days. Three weights were taken on three consecutive days at the beginning and the average of these weights was taken as the initial weight and the demonstration began on the second day. Weights of the cattle were taken every ten days and of pigs following every thirty days. The final weight from which the results are computed was the sale weight of the cattle. The cattle received the usual care, but no grain was fed for fifteen hours before being sold. The cattle were sold at auction during the Feeder Show.

The corn used was good No. 3 or better. The alfalfa hay was the third crop of last year and good No. 1 hay. The timothy was somewhat over-ripe, but otherwise clear and clean. The cottonseed meal was sweet and tested 41 per cent protein.

The following were the average values of feeds:

Shelled corn.....\$.79 per bushel
Cottonseed meal..... 39.00 per ton
Alfalfa hay..... 11.00 per ton
Timothy hay..... 11.60 per ton

A study of the results obtained from Lots 3 and 4, where corn and alfalfa hay and corn and timothy hay were fed, shows a striking difference in favor of Lot 3, which received alfalfa hay for roughage. The average daily gain in live weight per head in Lot 3 was nearly one-third greater than in Lot 4. They sold for 55 cents per hundred pounds more, dressed 2 percent more beef and netted \$15.41 per head more profit. When one considers that the steers in Lot 3 ate 1,050 pounds of alfalfa hay per head; it will be observed that the difference in profit between the two lots was about two and one-half times the cost of the alfalfa hay.

From the summary of data it will be noted that Lot No. 2, receiving shelled corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay, made the largest average daily gain per head. They also sold for the highest price per hundred pounds, dressed the

highest percentage of beef and netted the greatest profit per steer. Comparing Lot 2 with Lot 5, receiving the same grain ration, but timothy hay instead of alfalfa, it will be noted that Lot 5 made about three-fourths of a pound less average daily gain in live weight. They also had a poorer finish, selling for 85 cents per hundred pounds less than Lot 2, and netted \$18.29 per head less profit. From these results it may be seen that timothy hay is much inferior to alfalfa in rations for fattening steers when ration contains a high protein concentrate.

It is evident from a comparison of the four lots discussed that the specific effect of alfalfa hay makes it a more valuable feed in a ration for fattening cattle than the digestible nutrients it contains would indicate. Naturally the exact difference between the various lots obtained in this demonstration cannot be expected to be maintained in every trial. The four lots of cattle with fifteen head each, where careful experimental records were kept, confirm the general results obtained at various experiment stations and show the decided superiority of a legume hay over a low protein hay.



These are the Yearling Steers that sold for \$12.50 per Cwt.

Letter from H. H. Bailey

Ord, Neb.

"The steers I sold in Chicago December 12, 1916, weighed 1,192 lbs. and sold for \$12.50 per cwt. They were nearly all Shorthorns of my own raising. I did not have enough for a carload, so I bought a few that were not Shorthorns.

"The Shorthorns of my own raising were dropped in the spring and summer of 1915.

"I have some Milking Shorthorns that I milk, but do not raise calves by hand. I put two calves on a cow. When I have two calves on a cow I sometimes keep the calves up in a dry yard and feed a little grain. Some of my best steers I have raised this way. Where I put one calf on a cow I let them run with the cow in pasture until weaned.

"These calves I put on grain in the

fall of 1915. I cracked the corn for them and mixed bran with it. I fed them a light ration of cracked corn and bran during the winter of 1915 and 1916. In the spring of 1916 I put them on blue grass pasture and fed the same kind of grain, but not so heavy. As soon as the 1916 corn was ready I began to feed that with the cracked corn and bran. I got them on full feed about September 1, 1916. I increased on the new corn and dropped off on the cracked corn and bran. In connection with the grain I fed cotton seed meal and tarco molasses feed.

"These steers made a fine gain during September, October and November. I did not weigh and keep account of the amount of grain I fed. The way I try to do is to feed my calves the light ration of grain with good alfalfa and get a good growth, and then the last four or five months get them on full feed, and they always make a good gain.

Shorthorn Steers top Omaha Market by 30c for its Entire History

W. L. Otto, Surprise, Neb., feeder of the steers, writes:

"I purchased these 32 head of steers at the South Omaha market on Oct. 1, 1915, when they averaged 664 lbs. and I paid \$6.60 per cwt. for them.

"During the winters of 1915 and 1916 they were well wintered, principally on roughage, and had the run of a good pasture in 1916. They were put on feed Oct. 10, 1916, and were started on a ration of snapped corn and second and third cutting of alfalfa hay. The corn ration was gradually changed from snapped to shelled corn with an addition of a small percent of oil cake and they were finished on shelled corn and a mixture of prime timothy and clover hay.

"I have a fine, convenient hay barn 64x64 foot which was erected by me at a cost of about \$3,000, but I figure that it is a good investment, as it provides not only a convenient but a profitable way in which to feed a hay ration.

"Two particular things have made the feeding of these cattle as successful as it has been—namely, regularity of feeding and the quality of feed used. These cattle made an average of two pounds per head from date of purchase to date of sale, March 22, 1917. They were fed a ton of oil cake.

"These cattle were sold at South Omaha at \$12.40 per cwt., weighing 1590 lbs. average."

Losses in Live Stock

From The Rural Spirit

Live stock conditions in the national forest regions of Washington are said to be better than in Oregon. In the Deschutes country, near the Fremont National Forest, the upper John Day country and in Baker County, Oregon, will occur the severest losses on account of late season and hay shortage. Most range cattle in Oregon and Washington have come through the winter in rather poor condition.

The supervisors of the national forests in Oregon and Washington have been authorized to open the range to livestock, which is short of feed, earlier than the usual date, whenever it can be done without injury to the early grasses.

Losses in live stock have been heavy in the northern Rocky Mountain region. Unusually deep snow, continued storms, and the late spring have drawn heavily on the feed supply. Hay is going at \$20 to \$40 a ton and it is said to be scarce at that price.

Well-informed stockmen say they fear the loss in sheep in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada will reach 20 percent. The sheep have come through the winter in poor condition and a light lamb and wool crop is anticipated for the whole Rocky Mountain section. The cattlemen have been equally hard hit. One of the sources of heavy loss on the range is sending on to the new grass animals that have come through the winter in poor condition.

A Registered Shorthorn Bull for Every Herd

Arkansas Slogan

By Art T. Lewis

Secretary N. W. Arkansas Shorthorn
Breeders' Association

Arkansas farmers are making good by using registered Shorthorn bulls. Arkansas farmers have at last awakened to the fact that they must get rid of the razorback bull as well as the razorback hog. During the last five years there has been wonderful progress in cattle raising in Arkansas. We have been buying registered Shorthorn bulls and using them on our grade cows with wonderful success. We find there is a vast difference in the way even the first cross take on flesh over the old kind, the "scrub."

In Washington county the movement started about five years ago and since then many communities have discarded

cows in our dairy herds, which rank among the best as profitable ones. D. T. Boone and Henry Homeyer each have herds of Shorthorns which they milk and sell the cream to the University of Arkansas dairy department, getting substantial checks each month for same.

The interest continues to grow for better cattle, as indicated by private and

1915, Clyde Erwin of Cane Hill, Ark., purchased, out of a car brought in by the banks of Fayetteville, a Shorthorn bull which served seventy-two cows in the first year and Mr. Erwin advised the writer a short time since that this one bull would be the cause of an entirely different lot of cattle in the neighborhood.

If we would only think of the wonderful possibilities before us in breeding up our cattle, by a little effort we would double our profits. Surely with the things we have accomplished and the prevailing high prices of all meat producing animals we will go on in our breeding up process until Arkansas steers will sell against Iowa, Missouri or Illinois, and we should not be satisfied until then.

Market Toppers

The Omaha Live Stock Commission Company, Omaha, Neb., writes:

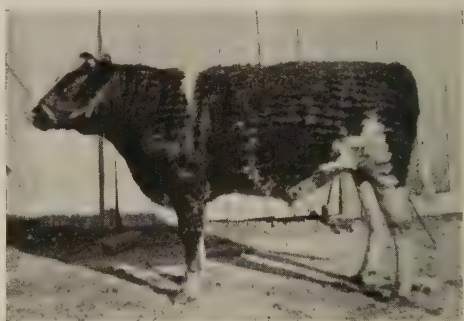
"A. L. Klopping of Underwood, Iowa, topped the Omaha market today (June 14) with a load of high-grade Shorthorn yearling steers and heifers, sired by Royal Cumberland 3d, a grandson of Cumberland's Last. There were fifteen head in the shipment, averaging 944 lbs. and they brought \$13.15 per cwt., making them the highest priced full load of yearlings ever sold on this market."

Lenora Caldwell's Prize Calf

The following is a letter received from F. M. Caldwell, Brownwood, Texas, under April 20th date:

I noticed in your last issue the success of a boy with a Shorthorn baby beef.

I am enclosing a photo of my little sister's baby beef steer Starlight, which was champion of baby beef at the recent Fat Stock Show held at Ft. Worth.

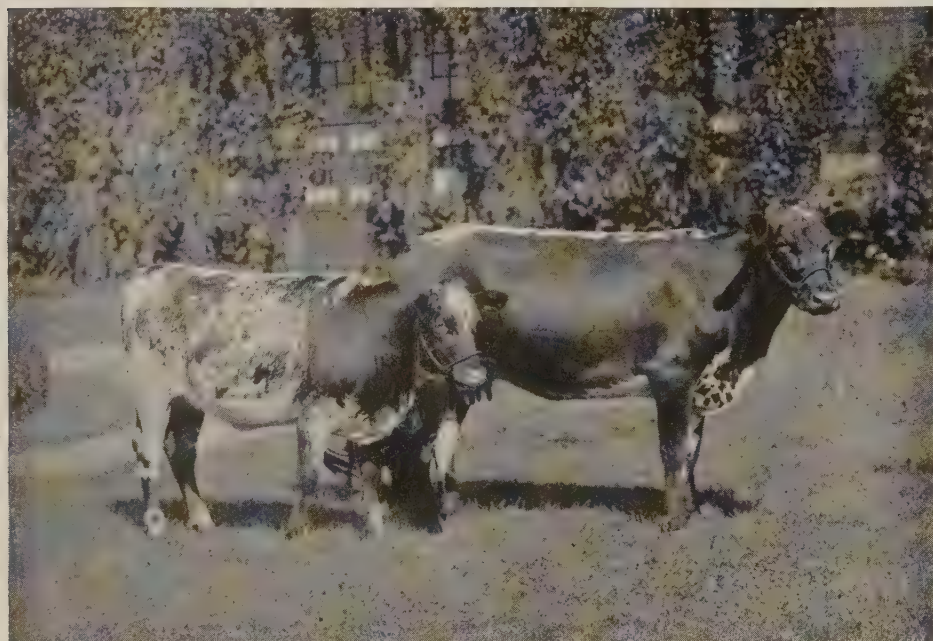


This is the Calf

This steer was a pure-bred and gave the Oklahoma pure-bred steer stiff competition.

He won prizes at the home fair amounting to \$50 and at Ft. Worth \$80 and sold for 13 cents, bringing \$141, making in all with premiums won \$271.

The steer was taken from my father's herd and was fed by my sister, except that we did the harder work for her.



Scrub Cow and Calf, the First Cross from a Registered Shorthorn Bull

the scrub sire, and with much profit and satisfaction, and each calf crop shows decided improvement.

Our farmers formerly expected on a ten-cent top market to sell their heifers and steers at 4½ to 5½ cents. The spread was too great and we were too near the bottom, but now on a 13-cent top we are getting from 9 to 10 cents and expect to get nearer the top by the continued use of good Shorthorn bulls.

In May, 1915, D. T. Boone of Elkins, Ark., bought a registered Shorthorn bull. He used him on his grade cows, and from his 1916 calf crop he sold in the spring of 1917 six steers, (two of these having mothers with a cross of Jersey) at 10 cents a pound, netting him \$77.33 each, at less than one year old and raised under ordinary Arkansas farm conditions. Mr. Boone says he feels sure he can make his next calves weigh 1,000 lbs. at the same age. You could not persuade this man to ever again let a scrub stay on his farm, and what this man has done is being done by many other Arkansas farmers with both pleasure and profit.

The Shorthorn cow is also a good milker. We have many grade Shorthorn

public sales. On March 27, 1917 the Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association offered at public sale at Fayetteville, Ark., forty-nine head which sold as follows:

30 females at an average of.....\$250.66
19 bulls at an average of..... 195.52

The highest priced bull sold at \$900; the highest priced cow at \$660.

Also sold at Berryville, Ark., May 23, 1917, thirty-seven head as follows:

23 females at an average of.....\$167
14 bulls at an average of..... 178

All the above were purchased at conservative prices and were cattle not highly finished, but in good breeding form, that will go along and do good for their owners. At our Berryville sale a Proud Monarch bull, and a very choice fellow, sold for \$400, and to use on grade cows only.

The writer has observed some very satisfactory results by breeding fair Jersey cows to registered Shorthorn bulls; in many cases from a light colored Jersey cow getting a nice roan calf, and these cows make some of our very best milk cows.

As an illustration of what one may do with a good Shorthorn bull: In April.



Courtesy J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.

Barn and Part of Breeding Herd on the Crosbie Farm

Photo by Hildebrand

Breeding and Feeding Shorthorns for Beef

By Robert A. Norrish

In the Breeder's Gazette

Each succeeding season presents new problems to the livestock producer. Cattle feeding has become more or less of a gamble, with many engaged in it. We have had an illustration of this in enforced liquidation, owing to an unprecedented advance in corn. Steadily the cost of feeding cattle has mounted, and every year finds the killer a more active competitor of the finisher for fleshy cattle with which he has been accustomed to fill his feed lots. Corn, once regarded as solely useful for fattening domestic animals, has acquired value for manufacturing purposes. Every commercial feed to which the beef producer has turned for relief has promptly joined the category of cost-increasing commodities. Unstable markets have aggravated these handicaps until we find the feed-lot losing importance and the grain elevator wearing an air of prosperity. What the outcome will be is a matter for conjecture. That we cannot afford to handle these cornbelt lands without livestock, especially cattle, needs no demonstration. In our section of Illinois, the northern third, dairying is supplanting beef-making, and so far as fertility maintenance is concerned, it solves the problem; but many men would quit the farm in preference to becoming slaves of the milk pail, and in our operations we have endeavored to continue beef-making despite the obstacles developing as time works along.

Our practice being to feed everything the farm produces, except small grains, we have been unable to produce all the young cattle we needed, necessitating going to the market to make up the deficiency, and in that sphere we have encountered the same difficulty as other feeders. It should be the feeder's rule to buy flesh when he lays in his cattle, provided he can do so at a cost less than that at which it can be made. This the packer has been rendering impossible,

and the alternative is to breed. We have marketed our fourth crop of yearlings, the drove sent to Chicago last year topping the market and averaging 1,060 pounds. The experience was profitable. That such a plan is practicable in the case of the average feeder, I doubt. We are peculiarly and favorably located, a considerable part of our land in Whiteside county being a rolling timbered area producing a luxuriant growth of blue-grass and naturally adapted for calf-raising.

We use the best Shorthorn strains, having demonstrated to our own satisfaction at least that producing young cattle on high-priced land is impossible without quality. By utilizing cows of milking capacity we can double up the calves and milk a part of the herd. This practice is facilitated by the use of silage, which cuts down the grass cost. We feed silage until well along in the spring, long after our neighbors have had their cattle out, and by letting pastures grow we have an abundance of grass with substance at midsummer, when their pastures are bare. Last July and August, despite drouth, our cattle had plenty of mature grass, and did well, simply because they were put out a month later than is customary. New grass may be succulent and palatable, but it is matured growth that makes fat.

We have in Illinois, Iowa and other cornbelt states millions of acres of rolling or rough land, much of it partly timbered, on which bluegrass is indigenous, and which should never be plowed. It is not \$200 land; in fact, ours is valued around \$100, and there is none better. On such areas commercial cattle breeding is both practical and profitable. With

enough of this land to summer pasture the herd we can winter a cow cheaper than she can be carried through the grazing season. This is made possible by the silo.

It is my contention, and I believe future agricultural development will demonstrate, that we can reduce overhead cost, maintain soil fertility and possible increase aggregate production of corn by devoting more arable land to pasture, not bluegrass, which requires time to establish, but clover. The present practice of taking off four or five crops of corn is open to serious criticism. Two corn crops in succession are the limit if safety is to be considered. A smaller acreage and larger yields are the need of the cornbelt. At present the average farmer has a habit of biting off more than he can chew. He plants more corn than he is capable of cultivating, and would be in a better financial position with more clover and less grain. In a dry season he cannot conserve moisture; a wet year finds weeds constantly ahead of him. More of our rolling land should be in pasture for longer intervals. Manure should be applied to clover and never directly to corn. The neglect of this source of fertilizer supply is common. We haul manure daily, spreading it over the grass, whenever weather conditions permit, and when this cannot be done we throw it under a covered shed to prevent its leaching. Rock phosphate has soared in price, but we have made a practice of using liberal quantities around stables and other buildings, scattering it in crushed form to absorb liquids. The effect of this manure has been surprising, and distinctly noticeable for several years after application. Corn responds surprisingly to such treatment.

Making allowance for every cost item our calves cost about \$32 per head at weaning time. We could not go to the

market and buy a decent set of calves at less than \$35 per head, not to speak of shrinkage and difficulty incidental to getting them started on feed. Certainly no such animals as we raise ourselves could be secured at that money, and to put up a drove to suit us several sortings at the stock yards would be necessary, this being a costly process. Last season we paid \$8.60 per cwt. for a sort at Omaha, and they were decidedly inferior to home-grown stock, both as to condition and quality. My advice to those who buy calves at the market is to pay for a sort, as making yearlings that will sell anywhere near the top of the market, regardless of how they are fed, is impossible without breeding, and an additional \$2.00 per head will be forgotten in the finality of the transaction.

Keeping up the fertility of the soil enters largely into this problem of cattle raising. I have determined that if we are to continue farming it will be necessary to stay with cattle. The hog is a profitable side line, but it does not fill the bill entirely. Doubtless there is money in sheep, but I have never handled them and doubt if they are suited to the working arrangements of the average cornbelt farmer. Cattle feeding has been such a gamble, however, that many are starting flocks, and there is every reason to believe that if anything like present prices of wool and mutton are maintained production will increase and grain yields increase as a result. The principle that without livestock soil deterioration is inevitable will not be disputed and every land-owner must work out the problem according to his taste, capital and facilities. Having had satisfactory results with cattle, we intend to continue along that line. But I would lay emphasis on the necessity for

quality in the calf and neither those who pick stockers up around home nor go to the market for a supply will ever be burdened with an excess of it. Many a calf that has a promising look when acquired does not grow out that way. Hundreds of feeders, imbued with enthusiasm over the yearling beef idea, have bought little southwestern calves by the head at prices that meant 10 cents per pound, only to reap disappointment at the maturity stage. Breeders down that way show deep sagacity when they "dollar off" their calves, knowing that they do not carry weight. Feeders able to secure good calves and handle them properly, or those in a position to breed their own, have a distinct advantage over finishers of big cattle, as they can play the market. Last year the early summer market for yearlings was relatively low and we carried our crop along until October, getting a lot of cheap gain in the growth and a dollar advance later in the season.

A mistake most feeders make with silage is excessive use. Early in the feeding period larger quantities may be used than later on, but a number of tests have convinced us that better results can be obtained on a 20-pound than a 35-pound ration. In the case of a growing yearling liberal quantities may be used, but I would not advise giving more than 10 pounds daily if the animal is fattening. Our practice in handling calves is to teach them to eat grain before weaning to avert shrinkage. At weaning time they should weigh 400 to 450 pounds. For a week they are allowed to run with the cows twice daily, then once and finally every other day, thus drying the cow gradually and getting the calf on feed without noticing the change. When weaned the ration is



A Study in Type

oats, corn and shock corn. Three weeks later silage is used, mixed with grain. Cottonseed meal is used to balance the ration. If the early market is promising the cattle are not turned out to grass, but if it should be necessary to carry the drove through flytime it is turned out between May 20 and June 1, when grass is knee-high and of good substance. With such a drove the operator is in a position to go along and pick his market.

If prices are satisfactory before flies become a nuisance he can cash; otherwise he may hold until October or November, and invariably a high yearling market develops some time before Christmas, so that yearlings in the hands of a competent man are a safe production business. On the other hand, the man who puts \$8.00 per cwt. or more into a fleshy steer in many cases starts wrong. In the initial transaction he is forced to compete with the packer, who is able to make a quick turn-over and get his money back plus a profit while the feeder is shooting at the moon. Unfortunately, 80 percent of our feeders are not in a position to buy young cattle and get the benefit of the growth. They have little pasture and are finishers rather than graziers, fixed merely to take cattle from the stock yards to the feedlot and back to the market—a difficult task with the kind of fleshy steers they need, selling at such high prices, and all feed at proportionate increases in price. There was a time when the most profitable method of marketing corn was by the beef route, but between packer competition for steers and attractive bidding for grain at the elevator the feeder is in a quandary.

Another rock on which many a feeding venture is wrecked is bad picking. The average feeder lacks the ability necessary to pick out useful cattle when he goes to the stock yards and must place his dependence on the commission man. Securing quality necessitates paying a premium and owing to a pronounced aversion to this too many nondescripts go to the feedlot that never were endowed with board-paying qualifications. Bad judgment when buying feeders has caused many a venture to result unprofitably. This handicap seems to be a permanent one. The west, on which we have depended for more than a decade to replenish feedlots and pastures, is not



Courtesy Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Imperial Mistletoe. A Prizewinner in the 1916-17 Shows

raising a surplus, nor is it likely to do so. In the trans-Missouri region a feeding industry is developing that promises to make the task of the stocker buyer at the central markets even more difficult. I am not prepared to prescribe a remedy for this condition other than to advise those who are so situated as to make success reasonably certain to grow their own calves.

The day of cheap beef is over. Each year adds to the army of consumers, while production increases slowly and founding a beef herd is making provision for the future. The owner of a drove of beef cows has many things in his favor and cannot figure too closely on maintenance cost, as such a herd will conserve much farm product that would otherwise be waste. Riding across the country, farms carrying livestock are readily discernible from those from which everything is sold. The nomadic tenant evil is apparent. It has gone to such an extreme that signs of reaction are to be detected. Owners show a disposition to restrict the area under plow and prohibit the sale of straw and hay, but many tenants are not adapted to handling livestock. They do not put up feed properly, causing enormous waste. This applies also to dairy herd owners, and we must realize that milking cattle are better adapted to the needs of many beef herds.

The dairyman is improving his methods, however, and has made a more effective use of silage than the cattle feeder, although in that sphere the mistake of feeding an excessive ration has been common. Any old black-and-white cow no longer passes muster in the average dairy herd. Theoretically, a dairyman by using cows capable of producing a beef calf could add to his income and materially increase the beef supply, but I doubt whether this is practicable. The average owner of a milking herd is kept busy by the twice-a-day milking operation and hauling the product to the creamery, hence it is logical that he should send his calf surplus to the butcher at the earliest possible moment.

The problem facing the feeder of commercial cattle is apparently insoluble. There is a shortage of beef, otherwise the packer would not be such an insistent buyer of the kind of cattle the finisher must have to continue his business, and this condition is by no means temporary. The breeder is in a better position and his security lies in the fact that he cannot encounter serious competition. Every grass-fat steer the killer takes away from the feeder in the competition at primary market centers adds to the value of the home-raised calf. The breeder gets the benefit of the growth and has no stocker cost to charge off when his cattle go to market, the net proceeds of the transaction representing that much wealth mined from his soil without detracting from his crop-producing capacity. The grower can pick his time to go to market, while the feeder of commercial cattle must in a majority of cases go when the stuff is



Courtesy Claverburn Stock Farm, Colo, Iowa.

Photo by Risk

Diamond King by Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st, at 13 years. He possesses unusual Smoothness and Flesh covering for a Bull of his age. Note his bone and depth of middle.

ready. The advantage appears to be all on the side of the man who is so situated that he can maintain a breeding herd.

Better treatment of pastures and less reckless feeding of silage are subjects that warrant emphasis, even at the risk of reiteration. Anxiety to get cattle on grass when the first blush of green steals over the landscape in the spring is the cause of serious loss. That early grass lack nutrition and stock would be advantageously kept off by the use of silage until growth has been attained. Our overburdened and ill-treated pastures are a reflection on the intelligence of the farmers of the United States. I believe the feed available on our grass land could be doubled by a simple process of conservation and the effects of summer drouth thus nullified.

By keeping stock off in the spring feed would be provided for the hot season and the tender roots would be protected should drouth set in. Last summer during the period of excessive heat

tender green shoots could be found under the cured grass in our pastures, ready to respond to the first shower, while where grass had been gnawed down to the roots early no sign of life could be detected. The practice of accumulating winter feed on pastures is commendable, as, should the season not be favorable for grazing, that feed will be available the following spring. The adoption of this practice generally means eradication of the idea that grass permitted is grass wasted. Dry grass may not be a milk producer, but it has value for beef-making and is excellent for carrying stock.

Present cornbelt land capitalization is high compared with its earning capacity. Many farms do not yield to exceed 3 percent on the investment. This is a problem each farmer must solve according to his own idea, capacity and location. Dairying is the logical policy with some, cattle feeding with others, while there doubtless are large areas naturally adapted to sheep. But livestock of some kind is essential to the maintenance of capital investment, as we have pocketed already most of the unearned increment coming to this generation. We must keep down overhead cost by getting maximum results, and this cannot be accomplished unless natural resources are conserved. The dairyman with a scrub herd is not making the most of his opportunity, the cattle feeder who gets it wrong when he buys stockers cannot hope to be a success, nor can the farmer who sells grain, hay and straw expect to survive. Assuming that commodity values will remain on a remunerative basis, making allowance for present inflation owing to war influence, owners of farm land are facing problems that must be solved if their business is to yield adequate returns.

WE NEED PHOTOGRAPHS

Have you a Shorthorn photograph showing individuals, groups or farm scenes that are of special interest and merit? Send any such to THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, as we need an increasing number to present to our readers. Mark the photographs plainly, giving the important facts in reference to the pictures, and place your own name and address thereon. We have frequent calls for photographs for publication elsewhere. A little attention to this matter on the part of individual breeders will serve an important purpose.

Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herds

By H. R. SMITH

Live Stock Commissioner, the Chicago
Live Stock Exchange

A recent movement which promises to be popular among pure-bred cattle breeders is the establishment of the tuberculosis-free accredited herd system.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and many states have already adopted the accredited herd system and have compiled lists of breeders whose herds they certify as free from tuberculosis. While there are no federal regulations which require the various states to accept cattle from these accredited herds without a special test in the interval between their regular annual or semi-annual retests, a large number of states have agreed to recognize accredited herds as certified by state or federal authorities and will admit cattle from such herds, without special tests between the regular annual or semi-annual inspection. Alabama will, I understand, accept cattle from accredited herds without a special test if the regular tests are made twice a year. Arkansas, Colorado and Connecticut will accept cattle from such herds if approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Kansas will accept cattle from tuberculosis-free accredited herds without special tests from states which will reciprocate. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri and Montana will accept cattle from accredited herds if the regular test has been applied within nine months. Certain other states have similar regulations.

In a recent list of accredited herds furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry, 154 herds are reported. The greater number of these are in New England, though a large number from Michigan and a few from Wisconsin are included. The practice of the bureau is to place on its accredited list any herd which the officials from the bureau test and find no reactions or other evidence of tuberculosis. If on the first test certain individuals react, and these are either slaughtered or kept in quarantine under regulations made by the bureau, the healthy herd on the farm in question will become eligible to the accredited list as soon as it is determined positively that the disease has been eliminated from it.

The livestock sanitary board of the state of Minnesota has 77 herds on its tuberculosis-free accredited list. The Minnesota regulations require that a herd must pass three annual or two semi-annual tests, to make it eligible, and arrangements have been made whereby animals from this list are permitted entry into other states at any time within a year from the time of the last regular test, provided shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the board certifying that the animals originated from an accredited herd. The accredited list in Minnesota is growing

rapidly. Had it not been for the fact that a number of breeders with clean herds imported animals from other states which later reacted, even after having been given certificates of health by the state where they originated, the list would have been larger. During recent months eleven breeders who have had clean herds were unfortunate in making such purchases. It is because of these experiences that Minnesota and nearly all of the other Northwest states have recently adopted a rule requiring "That all pure-bred cattle shipped into the state from other than federal or state officially accredited tuberculosis-free herds must be shipped into quarantine and held for an official tuberculin retest not less than sixty days after their arrival in the state."

Minnesota has made much progress in the eradication of tuberculosis from its pure-bred herds. Not only is a certificate of health required for cattle coming into the state, but a pure-bred cannot be sold and transferred from one farm within the state to another without such a certificate. Practically all the breeders have requested that their herds be tested, which work is done free by the livestock sanitary board. Animals which react and are slaughtered are appraised by the state and three-fourths of the appraised value is paid to the owner by the state, provided such appraisal does not exceed \$150 on pure-breds and \$60 on grades. Minnesota also has a law requiring the pasteurization of creamery by-products, which has greatly reduced the prevalence of tuberculosis among hogs.

Eight years ago 36 percent of all the pure-bred cattle in Minnesota reacted to the test. During the year 1916 only 1 percent of all the pure-bred cattle tested reacted. While a greater effort has been made to clean up the pure-bred herds than the grade herds, the disease has been greatly reduced among the grades. Eight years ago 6.8 percent of all the cattle tested in Minnesota, both grades and pure-breds, reacted. During the year 1916, out of a total of 25,725 grade and pure-bred cattle tested 758 reacted, approximately 3 percent. It will be noted that in 1916 a higher percentage of grades reacted than pure-breds.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has heretofore confined its work in making tests for tuberculosis very largely to the eastern states. A special appropriation to extend this work to western states will be available after July 1st. The bureau has no funds with which to indemnify owners of reacting cattle. This should be provided for by a state appropriation. It is to be hoped that this work, which is usually done in

co-operation with the state livestock sanitary boards, can be greatly extended and that breeders generally will see fit to have their entire herds tested regularly by either the Federal Bureau or the state authorities to prevent any further spread within the herd. It will pay the breeder to have this done, whether or not the state provides an indemnity. Only those reactors which show physical symptoms should be slaughtered. The greater number of beef cattle which react do not show external evidences of the disease, and can usually be successfully kept in quarantine for a number of years. If the calves from reacting cows kept in quarantine are not allowed to nurse their dams, but instead are placed on healthy grade cows, they can be raised free from disease. The Iowa Agricultural College maintained a herd of reacting cows for several years and followed what is called "The Modified Bang System." The calves born in quarantine were allowed to nurse their own dams of which number 14 percent later reacted. It is quite probable that the udders of the cows which transmitted the disease to the offspring were affected with tuberculosis.

In the writer's herd, first tested three years ago and now on the Federal accredited list, there were found to be four reactors, two of which were slaughtered because of showing physical symptoms. A cow and heifer have been kept in quarantine since that time and the cow allowed to nurse her calves has produced three good healthy off-spring. The heifer, however, proved to be a non-breeder, whether or not due to the presence of the disease it is impossible to state.

Those who have maintained beef herds in quarantine have been very successful in rearing healthy off-spring under proper sanitary regulations. A herd bull which the writer bought as a calf, with a certificate of health, and proved to be a reactor a few weeks later, was placed in quarantine and used as a breeder until grown to maturity. When slaughtered only one lesion was found on post-mortem and this was so thoroughly encysted, that he would not have spread the disease and probably would have died of old age. In another case the herd bull remained in high condition but at the time slaughtered was found in such bad condition as to be condemned for beef. While not all reactors are spreaders of the disease the safe procedure is to place in quarantine or slaughter every individual that reacts to the test.

Reacting dairy cows have not been maintained in quarantine with the same success as beef cows because those that give a heavy flow of milk are subjected to a severe drain on the system and therefore, do not have the same power of resistance to the disease. A much larger proportion of reacting dairy cattle decline physically.



Courtesy L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.

Photo by Hildebrand

Five of these cows averaged 15,157 lbs of milk, 573.1 lbs of butter fat each within one year

Milking Shorthorns Have Arrived By W. Arthur Simpson

Lyndonville, Vt.

Popular favor has been gained for Milking Shorthorns, not alone because the demand for this type of stock was universal and insistent, but through demonstrated merit. Those breeders who through criticism and low prices maintained their herds and clung to their ideal have demonstrated to the public the value of these cattle, and, in face of the greatest opposition ever experienced by any breed, gained an accepted place for themselves in our American agriculture.

Record keeping and record making has been the important factor in the development of this type of cattle, the value of proper ancestry properly backed with records has been the secret of success in the establishment of herds of the right sort. With the great demand from all parts of the country, estimated as at least 75 percent of the inquiries received at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the greatest trouble has been to secure cattle in the right numbers to supply the demand. No doubt advantage has been taken of the situation by some breeders to sell stock that was not properly backed by records and breeding, but the public is being educated to the situation and is discriminating between the responsible breeder and the one who is neither keeping records nor breeding from record stock.

More and more of the breeders are taking up test work, in many cases under supervision, and the Milking Short-

horn Club has adopted more rigid rules in regard to showing at the fairs than are exacted by any of the other breed associations requiring that cattle at the shows shall be from stock that has record backing in all cases.

Demand is taking stock from all the breeders as fast as it can be raised and the great sale at L. D. May's on May 29 made the best average ever made on Milking Shorthorns, being over \$400 above the Sanday sale in England last year. This sale is notable, not only in the outstanding character of the stock sold on this occasion and the average of \$1,008 on 39 head, which will rank among the best sales of the breed, but in the great good that will result from a scattering to eleven states of splendid producing and reproducing blood.

Some 500 people had a chance on this occasion to view what Secretary F. W. Harding characterized after seeing the herd as "the best Milking Shorthorn herd in the world," and this inspection of row after row of great, big, double-decker cows, every one with a record, must have convinced any doubter of dual-purpose values that such did exist and in considerable numbers. Nor was the testimonial to the great constructive breeding ability of L. D. May lacking in any respect when he offered for public appraisal some of the outstanding animals he has produced through thirty years of conscientious devotion to a single purpose.

The Otis herd secured a large number of the tops of the offering, selecting in the main imported animals that cannot

be duplicated in any country and including White Queen, the beautiful white show cow, with a record above 10,000 lbs. at \$3,000; Christmas Rose and Bright Lily at \$2,000 each; the show two-year-old Glenside Lass at \$1,900; three typy and uniform daughters of Cyrus Clay at \$1,000 each, and other good ones. A. E. Palmer, Grand Forks, N. D., put himself in the front ranks of the business by selecting Welcome Lass at \$1,950 and Glenside Minnie May, a daughter of Mamie's Minnie, at \$2,550, with other good specimens of Glenside breeding. J. R. Lee, Detroit, Mich., bought foundation for a good herd by selecting at \$1,000 Glenside Bell Boy, a son of Doris Clay, and four good females. J. W. Morris, West Bush, N. Y., secured four females of quality, including a daughter of General Clay, at \$1,200. In fact, the daughters of this premier sire were in especial demand, 10 of them averaging above \$900 each, although several of them were calves. H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., Sentinel Pine Farm, Shoreham, Vt., the Bellevue herd, Conshohocken, Pa., Doughoregan Manor Farm, Ellicott City, Md., Flintstone Farms, Dalton, Mass., W. C. Davies, Chester, Iowa, and W. E. Cardiff, Galva, Ill., were among the extensive purchasers of the better animals. The fact that some 20 females were in calf to the service of the great young bull, Glenside Dairy King, contributed no small amount to the values of the offerings.

The sale proved a history making event for Milking Shorthorns.

Milking Shorthorn Affairs By LEWIS J. McMARTIN

In the breeding of any class of live-stock, if constructive work is to be done, great attention should be given to the care and feeding of young stock and the selection of sires. I think a good many breeders of Milking Shorthorns would profit by being more particular on these points. While these are conditions that are largely confined to the small breeders and beginners, still they are noticeable to a certain extent in some of the larger and better established herds.

It ought not to be necessary to tell any Shorthorn breeder the value to his herd of the use of a good bull, but it has been my observation that a great many Milking Shorthorn breeders are not giving this important matter the attention it deserves. Whether from a desire to buy as cheaply as possible or because of poor judgement I do not know, but I am of the opinion it is for the former reason. Too many are anxious to buy young so they can buy cheap, and very often before the bull is developed sufficiently to be able to tell just what he is going to grow into. After that by poor feeding they just about ruin what good points nature did endow him with.

It is impossible to estimate the value of a good bull to a herd. Some time ago I visited a herd that had recently been strengthened by having a very good bull placed at the head of it. The owner thought he was paying a pretty good price when he bought this bull, but three or four months later he was offered double the amount he had paid. The offer was not accepted, and when the first of his calves began to appear, the wisdom of his decision was confirmed. When the first bull calves were offered for sale, they sold at enough of an advance in price over what this man was getting before, to pay for his bull three or four times, to say nothing of the increase in value of the heifers that were kept to strengthen the breeding herd. In talking to another breeder who had recently lost a good bull, he said: "I had not the least trouble in selling my bull calves when the old bull was alive, one look at him was enough to convince a prospective buyer that one of his sons was what he needed."

However, one may buy the best of bulls, and if he is not properly fed and handled all his good qualities will be lost. Not only must the bull be well fed, but it is possibly of even greater importance that his calves receive proper attention. Of course in these days of high-priced feeds we cannot expect to have all the cattle in a herd in high condition, but the young stuff, particularly, should have enough feed to keep them in good healthy and growing condition. They need not be kept fat or in show shape, but too much attention cannot be given to let the young things have a good start in life.

Some time ago I heard of a bunch of heifers that were being offered for sale. I went to see them and found them to be just about what buyers like to get.

SALES RECORD SHEETS

This office is prepared to furnish specially ruled and headed sales record leaves, same size as registry certificates which are designed to fit ring binder and can be inserted in back part of binder—price 5 cents each. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for thirty-four animals. A record of sales of Shorthorns raised on farm or bought and sold, may prove of great value after a lapse of time.

They were a nice bunch of two-year-old, bred heifers, fair sized, of good colors and uniform in type, but a little thin in flesh. About a month later I went back with a prospective buyer and found that the heifers, instead of being about 100 lbs. heavier than when I had first seen them, had actually lost in weight and were probably 75 lbs. lighter. It is needless to say, the heifers were not sold. This is only one instance, but I could name others. If some of our breeders would occasionally visit a herd of beef Shorthorns and profit by the example set for them there in the condition of the calves, they would make a long stride in the production of better dual-purpose Shorthorns. Not only would their herds show more of the easy fleshing qualities that should always be found in a herd of Shorthorns, but the milking qualities of their females would be greatly improved, as it is a well established fact among dairymen that the big, strong, well-grown heifer will invar-

ably milk much better and make a much more attractive cow than one that has been underfed during the first two years of life. Milking Shorthorns are frequently criticised because they lack in fleshing qualities, much of which would be overcome if the young cattle were only a little better fed. I believe there is a considerable number actually stunted by under-feeding.

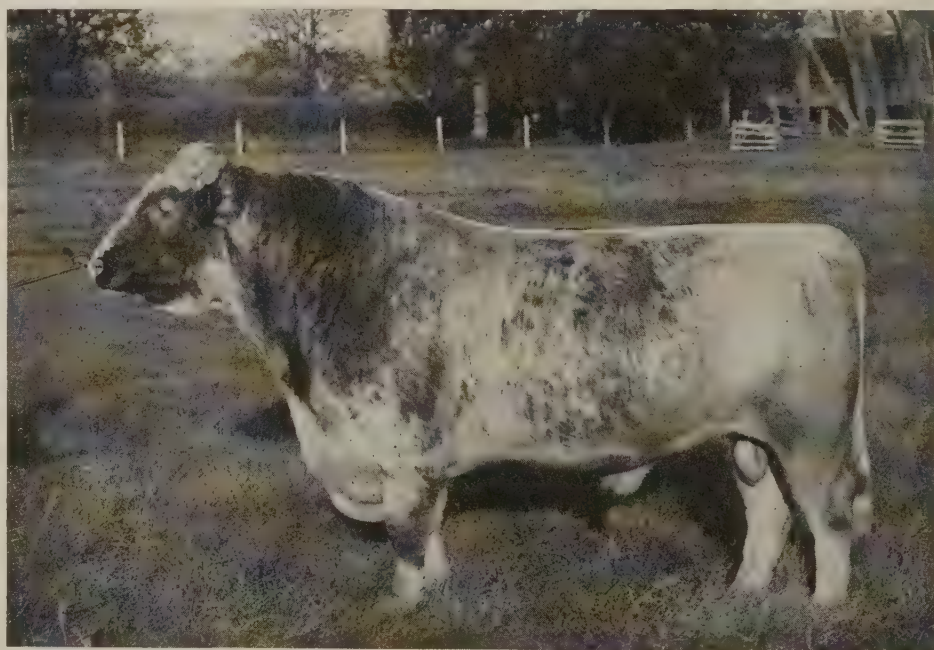
I never heard of a man growing rich in the cattle business by starving or under-feeding his cattle, but we can find many whose success could be largely attributed to careful feeding.

It certainly would be a fine thing for the beginner if he could buy none but high producing cows for his foundation stock. However, the outlook need not be so discouraging, for there are many plain-bred heifers that are selling at prices well within the reach of all, with which one can, by the use of a good bull, careful feeding, keeping of milk records and eliminating the inferior ones, build up in a short time a herd of high-class dual-purpose Shorthorns.

Reds, Roans and Fertility

In May we made two trips by auto, one into the central part of Nebraska and the other to the extreme northern part, and everywhere that cattle were seen the predominance of Shorthorn blood was evident. Reds and roans with an occasional white prevailed.

Another thing that impressed us was the evidence of thrift and prosperity that prevailed on the farms where cattle were included in the operations. This same fact has impressed students of agricultural conditions, for many years.



Courtesy Joseph Leiter, Washington, D. C.

Imp. Babrahm Pretty Prince. His dam, a Second Prizewinner at the English Royal Shows in 1910, made a Record of 6,808 lbs of Milk in ten months with her First Calf

The Shorthorn Under All Conditions

By W. P. Harned
Vermont, Mo.

Sure enough, this is the breed that fits in. If you go to the humble cottage of only limited acres the old roan cow is there to do her part for milk and butter. And when the years roll up well in the 'teens and her bloom has faded and the milk pail is not so full as before, then she ends her career with a fine carcass of beef at the market-place. And a handsome sum comes home that spells the last of the old roan cow. But this last sum helps to keep the thing going. Could you believe that there might be a case where even this last good cash item can come home through tears? If I had the space I could tell you that very case.

The children—about six of them—called the family cow "Old Roany," and I have actually seen them tie a rope around her horns and two of them head her while the others were on her back. When such a noble beast must go to the slaughter pen and the prattling children have her no more, do you not see how the cash for her carcass can come home through tears?

The old Shorthorn cow can do the like of this—fill the pail, quietly chew her cud while the children play around her, and eat from their hands. Then, when age creeps on and the useful days are past, cash the carcass for a goodly sum. She is the cow for all conditions. No other breed has yet evolved one that has her gentle, contented disposition. The late Col. W. A. Harris paid her a nice tribute when he said: "Other breeds may come and go, the recipients of a short-lived fancy, but the Shorthorn goes on forever."

Her home and place of usefulness is not confined by narrow boundaries. As far north as grass grows and winter forage is gathered in, she thrives. And in the rich pastures of the South American states she crops the herbage and is the favorite with those broad estates. Down in South Africa she has been tried and not found wanting there.

Besides her own fine carcass her calf pays well to grow up and does not need to go early for veal. He pays well for the keep and another snug income besides the milk and butter is added to her credit. No other cow can claim so much for products and by-products. True indeed, she is man's most universal friend and helper.

I want to name three certain qualities that belong to the Shorthorn breed that are well marked superior characteristics of the breed. These qualities are not entirely new, but they are not as generally recognized by cattlemen as they should be. First of all, the Shorthorn is the gentlest cow that lives. I think cases are known of animals lasting till twenty-six years old. I believe it is claimed imp. Young Mary by Jupiter produced twenty-one calves. It has been claimed she did as much toward improving the cattle stock of America as any cow ever imported, if not more. I believe



Courtesy Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Imp. Gypsy Lady 2d. Milk record, 8,600 lbs. Note the Bates conformation

she has proven the most prepotent cow ever imported. So the Shorthorn breed may claim longevity, prepotency and gentleness more generally marked than in any other breed. I think the world concedes size to this breed over any yet evolved. So it was a great foundation that later breeds had to build on that were knocking for public favor.

Shorthorn blood was the improved blood that was followed by the rest. And the other breeds used it to good account on which to build. It served well and still remains the cosmopolitan breed. It is first in North America, first in South America and first in England and Scotland. It stands not only as the national breed, but world wide.

All this has been accomplished, not by accident, but by a fixed purpose. Breeders have aimed high and builded well. Must we who have the breed now in hand merely try to hold our own or is

there a higher plane for which we must still strive? If we stand still the tendency will be to go back. If we are all content with what we have, the breed is not in safe hands. It is inspiring to realize the high esteem in which the breed is held. But to rest on our oars and be consoled that there are no breakers, no reefs, no submarines, will bring grief. Better to see what needs be done than what has been done. But this calls for another chapter in another line for the future from a stronger pen.

Kansans, Attention

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is preparing to issue a directory of the breeders of pure-bred livestock in Kansas.

The names of ten thousand breeders have already been secured, to whom postal cards have been sent to verify the number of animals and breed owned by each.

There are doubtless some breeders in the state who have not received cards, and it is sincerely hoped that every Shorthorn breeder will take special pains to see that his name gets on this list.

If you have not received a card, send in a report at once to secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kan., giving the number, sex, and breed of registered animals you own.

Conclusive

W. F. Shumate, Farmington, Ark., writes: "I bought a Shorthorn bull out of the car shipped in by the banks of Fayetteville, Ark. I think there are at least fifty calves in the neighborhood by him, and they are selling for twice as much, and more, than the calves got by grade bulls and from the same type of cows."

READ SANDERS' "SHORTHORN CATTLE"

The most complete history of Shorthorns and Shorthorn affairs is "Shorthorn Cattle," by Alvin H. Sanders of The Breeder's Gazette.

If you do not have it in your library, do not fail to obtain a copy. It is written in Mr. Sanders' best literary style and of such simple language that a child may read it with interest. Several editions have already been exhausted and the matter has been revised and presented now in more complete form.

The price is \$2. In half morocco, \$4.50. Address either The Breeder's Gazette, 542 South Dearborn street, or the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago.

Progress of the Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association

The association was organized in June, 1916, and embraces the four states: Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, which are tributary to Sioux City. This association is especially beneficial to the smaller breeders. It will hold annual sales and as many other public auctions as may be found necessary in order to assist the members in disposing of their surplus stock.

Last October the association made its initial sale, which was considered successful. The sale contained forty-six head of cattle out of twelve different herds coming from the four adjacent states. The general average of the entire sale was \$186, with the top of \$700, which was paid for Eastlawn's Lassie. Following the sale a banquet was held, at which time about fifteen members out of fifty were present. Those in attendance at the meeting were well pleased with the growth of the organization and outcome of the sale.

The members thought it feasible to hold a strictly bull sale in the spring and the executive committee named March 8 for the date. On that occasion fifty head of splendid young bulls were consigned by twenty-one breeders. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offered \$250 in cash prizes for a show in connection with the sale. One of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds of stockmen ever in attendance at a Sioux City sale poured into the city, filling the spacious sale pavilion. Much interest was displayed in the placing of the awards which were made by Prof. W. J. Kennedy. Four beautiful silver trophies were also given by business firms of Sioux City in addition to the prize money.

When the sale was completed the clerk's book showed a general average of \$268 per head on the entire offering, which was regarded as one of the best public sales ever made at this point. The best price realized was \$780 which was paid for the yearling bull Pride of Avon. Our two sales contained ninety-six head of cattle, consisting of sixty-six bulls and thirty females, which came from thirty-three individual consignments. The sixty-six head of bulls made an average of \$250 per head and the thirty females an average of \$211, making a total of \$22,850 or an average of \$238 per head on the ninety-six cattle sold in both sales which included a number of calves. Some of these were nine months of age and were sold in separate lots the same as matured cattle.

A banquet was held following the sale with an attendance of sixty-five out of 140 members to which the membership list had increased. The same enthusiasm, good spirit and pull together spirit which existed during the show and sale was continued at the meeting.

The following officers were elected at the business meeting: J. B. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa, president; H. E.

By J. E. Halsey, Secretary
Sioux City, Iowa

DeVries, Hull, Iowa, vice president for Iowa; Alex. Mitchell, Jasper, Minn., vice president for Minnesota; George E. Barkley, Sioux Falls, S. D., vice president for South Dakota; C. E. Churchill, Hartington, Neb., vice president for Nebraska; and J. E. Halsey, Sioux City, Iowa, secretary and treasurer. Those present not only contended that they were promoting the leading breed of cattle, but felt that they were working for the greatest beef breed in America for the cornbelt farmer. Believing that this northwest territory covers one of the most fertile and best producing sections of high-class cattle in the United States, the ambition of the association is to encourage every stockman to engage in the Shorthorn cattle breeding business, where they will not only receive a handsome profit, but enjoy their vocation watching the reds, whites and roans growing.

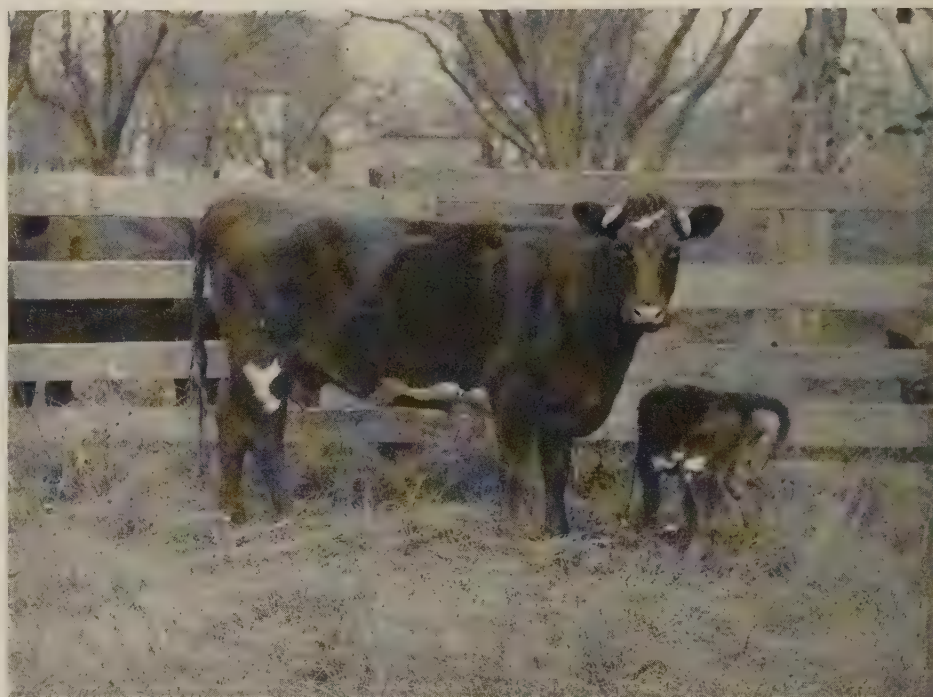
Largely through the influence and success of the association sales, the Sioux City Stock Yards Company has

recently constructed one of the best and most modern pure-bred public cattle sale pavilions in the west. It is large enough to adequately stable 125 head of cattle and has sufficient seating capacity to comfortably handle 700 people.

This great northwestern section is rapidly changing from a range territory to diversified farming and pure-bred livestock production. Farmers and breeders realize that in order to make their high-priced farms pay a large dividend they must produce the maximum of beef at the most economical cost; therefore they are buying the best high-class beef cattle possible. The Shorthorns with their natural adaptability for the cornbelt farms of America are gaining in popularity with the aggressive farmers in this section. Their ability to produce a calf of excellent beef quality and the females also to give an abundance of milk is largely in their favor.

The organization anticipates a membership list of 300 if not larger within a very short time, which will be in harmony with the growth the association has made in the past nine months.

Increase 600 per cent in Three Years



The accompanying picture is a reproduction of Mary of Clifton and her first calf, Mary of Clifton 2d. The picture was taken October 14, 1913, when the calf was one day old, and in December, 1916, when the cow was six years old her sixth descendant was dropped.

The owner of Mary of Clifton, A. M. McLaughlin, Maxwalton, W. Va., writes: "Mary of Clifton 2d (the calf shown in the picture) was born October 13,

1913, and brought a bull calf in April, 1916. Mary Sultan was born October 23, 1914, and brought a bull calf in December, 1916. Her full sister was born September 3, 1915, and her full brother October, 1916. It does not take long to get a herd of registered Shorthorns after one is fortunate in acquiring a heifer of a prolific strain."

Had the calves all come females it would appear that Mr. McLaughlin would soon need to increase his acreage.

The One Thousand Dollar List Grows

While Shorthorn values have shown a continuous advance, there is still no inclination to indulge in spectacular prices. The tone is firm and consistent. Note how few there are in this long list of animals sold at public auction during the past three months, that have reached the \$3,000 level. One bull brought \$8,100, another \$7,000, only these two of the many that have passed the \$1,000 mark. Prospects for a further advance seem well defined, and with equal consistency in the price-making.

ELWOOD, IOWA, MARCH 14—WM. HERKELMANN.

Lady Devergoil 108829, red; Oct. 13, 1908; by Burnbrae King 230620. Bred by Earl Maharg. Sold to Thos. Stanton Wheaton, Ill. 1,925

FARNAM, NEB., MARCH 14 & 15—HIGHLINE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Easter Sultan 420163, roan; April 12, 1914; by Avondale's Sultan 387435. Bred by Riley Bros., Albion, Neb. Sold to E. W. Crossgrove, Farnam, Neb. 1,500

WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, MARCH 15—J. A. DANIELS & E. E. OWENS.

Plainview Pride 114967, red; April 11, 1910; by Courtier 5th 277599. Bred by Owens Bros. Sold to Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. \$1,100

Village Augusta 240323, red; June 25, 1914; by Villager's Omega 367938. Bred by J. A. Daniels. Sold to Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa. 1,200

Cumberland Again, roan; Sept. 26, 1913; by Cumberland Dictator 361987. Bred by E. E. Owens. Sold to Philip Funke, Greenfield, Iowa. 1,500

Village Gipsy 2d 240325 & bc., red; Feb. 1, 1914; by Villager's Omega 367938. Bred by J. A. Daniels. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. 1,450

WAPELLO, IOWA, MARCH 28—WEAVER & GARDEN.

Lady Bangle 2d 102821, red; April 1, 1908; by Missie's Prince 2d 255530. Bred by Cookson Bros. Sold to Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. 1,005

Uppermill Crown 157544 & bc., white; Jan. 12, 1912; by Golden Glory 324594. Bred by H. O. Weaver. Sold to C. E. Kohl, Mechanicsville, Iowa. 1,285

Imp. Fancy Mollie 8th (v. 60, p. 964E) & cc., red; May 21, 1913; by Proud Actor (112904). Bred by A. Murray, Banffshire. Sold to Fred C. Wiley, Mt. Union, Iowa. 1,100

Malaka Missie 6th 195038, red, little white; Jan. 30, 1912; by Malaka's Goods 347247. Bred by H. D. Parsons. Sold to Edellen Farm, Lake Forest, Ill. 1,000

Maxwalton Graceful 2d 153015, red; Jan. 2, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Maxwell Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo. 1,425

Nancy Rosemary 241355, roan; March 27, 1914; by Cumberland's Royal 2d 387051. Bred by Wm. M. Smith. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. 1,040

Villager's Hope 517492, roan; June 12, 1916; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm. Sold to Miller Bros., Mt. Vernon, S. D. 1,850

Villager's Diamond 476744, roan; Sept. 15, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. 1,800

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, MARCH 29—MAASDAM & WHEELER.

Imp. Proud Flora 2d 197747 & bc., roan; May 30, 1914; by Royal Stamp 410885. Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to F. H. Ehlers, Tama, Iowa. 1,180

Orange Blossom 3d 227420 & bc., red; Oct. 2, 1914; by Golden Prince 369468. Bred by C. A. Oldsen. Sold to D. C. Hess, Moville, Iowa. 1,025

Clara B. 197738, roan; Oct. 29, 1914; by imp. Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Kansas City, Mo. 1,400

Proud Rose 476600, roan; Sept. 6, 1915; by imp. Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to G. J. Theiss & Sons, Rembrandt, Iowa. 1,560

Royal Star 513094, roan; Dec. 12, 1915; by imp. Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to Rhynas & Wells, Stockport, Iowa. 1,350

Type's Villager, roan; Feb. 8, 1916; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to J. E. Swick, Laurel, Neb. 1,125

Proud Archer 513093, white; Sept. 20, 1915; by imp. Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler. Sold to C. E. Pampel, Hedrick, Iowa. 1,200

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 4TH AND 5TH—CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

Ravenswood Lady 519744, roan; Jan. 4, 1916; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred by Chas. E. Leonard & Son, Bunce-ton, Mo. Sold to O. A. Strahan, Malvern, Iowa. 1,005

Lady's Choice 244782 & cc., red; Sept. 8, 1914; by Ardmore's Choice 388561. Bred by C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunce-ton, Mo. Sold to J. H. Degginger, Albany, Mo. 1,500

MALCOLM, NEB., MAY 1—S. A. NELSON & SONS.

Peachbud 3d 206163 & cc., roan; Sept. 17, 1913; by Ceremonious Lad 354233. Bred by C. A. Oldsen. Sold to L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb. 1,025

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., MAY 2—GEO. ALLEN & SONS.

Lavender Princess 7th, roan; Jan. 3, 1912; by Victor Sultan 296335. Bred by George Allen & Sons. Sold to Ed Farley, Bancroft, Neb. 1,105

MAYFIELD, CAL., MAY 2—W. M. CARRUTHERS,

White Briar & cc. Sold to T. T. Miller, Los Angeles. 2,000

ATLANTIC, IOWA, MAY 3—HOPLEY STOCK FARM.

Ruberta's Lady 180086, roan; Jan. 10, 1913; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by H. Rees & Sons. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. 1,150

Village Champion 529455, roan; Nov. 24, 1915; by Village Beau 397715. Bred by O. A. Strahan. Sold to H. M. Hixen, Battle Creek, Neb. 1,200

Village Cumberland 529456, roan; Dec. 20, 1915; by Village Beau 397715. Bred by O. A. Strahan. Sold to J. R. Hurst, Malvern, Iowa. 1,125

Village Goods 529457, roan; Jan. 14, 1916; by Village Beau 397715. Bred by O. A. Strahan. Sold to J. H. Edwards, Hartington, Neb. 1,220

WATONGA, OKLA., MAY 15—H. C. LOOKABAUGH.

Maxwalton Avene 86595 (twin), roan; May 4, 1910; by Boquhan Monarch 317062. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to C. R. Strong, Clinton, Okla.	2,025
Maxwalton Jealousy 2d 86600, roan; Jan. 28, 1910; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to C. R. Strong	1,700
Hallwood Lavender 3d 203824, roan; Sept. 14, 1914; by Village Flash 387926. Bred by E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo. Sold to Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.	1,505
Imp. Gay Rosamond 556770, roan; Feb. 21, 1913; by Red Gauntlet 556765. Bred by W. C. Hunter, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Henry Graner, Lancaster, Kans.	1,415
Imp. Graceful 29th 556775, red; March 27, 1912; by Nonpareil Goldie 556764. Bred by C. E. Law, Nairn, Scotland. Sold to E. S. Wheelock, Watonga, Okla.	1,175
Imp. Baroness Dene 2d 556767 & cc., roan; Feb. 16, 1913; by Crown of Beauty 556758. Bred by T. Fraser, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Ed Martin, Watonga, Okla.	1,555
Imp. Doune Lancaster 2d 556769, roan; May 10, 1915; by Dunglass Brilliant 556760. Bred by Earl of Moray, Doune, Scotland. Sold to John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.	1,075
Maud 48th 205819, red; Dec. 6, 1912; by Bapton Mandolin 401671. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ontario, Canada. Sold to Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kans.	1,000
Charity 167792 (twin), roan; April 29, 1913; by White Knight 293825. Bred by J. A. McGee, Chariton, Iowa. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.	1,000
Eunice 89989, roan; Feb. 26, 1909; by Gloster Marshal 263130. Bred by O. O. Smith, Des Moines, Iowa. Sold to Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.	1,810
Lady Champion 517395, roan; June 1, 1915; by Baron Avondale 391324. Bred by J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. Sold to J. R. Whisler	1,005
Pleasant Dale's Choice 491506, white; Sept. 4, 1915; by Avondale's Choice 391327. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh. Sold to C. R. Strong	2,300
Pleasant Dale 4th 491505, roan; Jan. 2, 1916; by Avondale's Choice 391327. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Sold to E. W. Sloan, Kingfisher, Okla.	1,225

TULSA, OKLA., MAY 16—MID-CONTINENT LIVESTOCK SALE.

Violet's Pearl 186981, roan; July 16, 1913; by Knight's Goods 336120. Bred by S. P. Emmons & Sons, Mexico, Mo. Sold to Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.	\$ 1,655
Lovely Roan 5th 487717, roan; May 27, 1910; by Nonpareil Count 379947. Bred by John & Sons, High Gate, Ont. Sold to John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.	1,850

GRANVILLE CENTER, PA., MAY 29—L. D. MAY.

Imp. White Queen 545726, white; April 13, 1910; by Ireby Signet 425404. Bred by L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa. Sold to Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio.	3,000
Glenside Minnie May 478178, red; June 10, 1915; by Knight of Glenrose 349055. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to A. E. Palmer, Grand Forks, N. D.	2,550
Imp. Bright Lily 211018, roan; March 26, 1909; by Ireby Signet 425404. Bred by Wm. Haugh, Carlisle, England. Sold to The Otis Herd.	2,000
Imp. Christmas Rose 211020, roan; Dec. 25, 1910; by Ireby Signet 425404. Bred by Wm. Haugh. Sold to The Otis Herd	2,000
Imp. Welcome Lass 211046, roan; Feb. 1, 1907; by Welcome Guest 433667. Bred by Wm. Haugh. Sold to A. E. Palmer	1,950
Imp. Glenside Lass 237604, roan; Nov. 12, 1914; by Dandy 448912. Bred by T. Bainbridge, Camforth, England. Sold to The Otis Herd.	1,900
Glenside Mapelane 478177, roan; April 26, 1915; by General Clay 455920. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to Bellevue Farm, Conshohocken, Pa.	1,500
Glenside Dairy Maid 478174, roan; April 11, 1915; by General Clay 255920. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to Doughoregan Manor Farm, Ellicott City, Md.	1,375
Imp. Milk Maid 211032, red; April 2, 1908; by Ireby Signet 425404. Bred by Wm. Haugh. Sold to Sentinel Pine Farm, Shoreham, Vt.	1,275
Imp. Loobagh Darling, roan; Feb. 4, 1916; by Loobagh Wellington (121224). Sold to The Otis Herd.	1,200
Graceful Tess 237607, roan; March 4, 1915; by General Clay 255920. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to J. W. Morris, West Rush, N. Y.	1,200
Glenside Roan Fern 478179, roan; April 7, 1915; by General Clay 255920. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.	1,025
Imp. Strawberry Queen 545724, red; Dec. 27, 1912; by Village Squire 545716. Bred by J. Robson & Sons, Shap, Eng. Sold to W. C. Davies, Chester, Iowa.	1,025
Glenside Royal Rose 498366, red; Aug. 20, 1915; by Cyrus Clay 247916. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to The Otis Herd.	1,000
Glenside Lady Tulip 498365, red; July 5, 1915; by Cyrus Clay 247916. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to The Otis Herd	1,000
Glenside Daisy Clay 498364, red, little white; July 29, 1915; by Cyrus Clay 247916. Bred by May & Otis. Sold to The Otis Herd.	1,000
Glenside Bell Boy 538181, red and white; Jan. 20, 1916; by Imperial's Lad 394347. Bred by L. D. May. Sold to J. R. Lee, Detroit, Mich.	1,000

KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY 30—COMBINATION SALE.

Roan Lavender 2d 519745, roan; Dec. 20, 1915; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred by C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunce-ton, Mo. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, North Muskogee, Okla.	1,150
Wimple's Clara 465456, red; Feb. 16, 1915; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred by C. E. Leonard & Son. Sold to H. A. McClellan, Everest, Kans.	1,125
Violet Queen 2d 215284, roan; Feb. 10, 1914; by Vermillion 379411. Bred by W. A. Forsythe & Sons. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.	1,310
Fancy Countess 166617 & bc., red; Oct. 3, 1911; by Marengo's Choice 353873. Bred by C. E. Leonard & Son. Sold to F. A. Gillespie.	1,610
Choice Lady 2d 465437, red; Feb. 15, 1915; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred by C. E. Leonard & Son. Sold to F. A. Gillespie	1,125
Fair Acres Stamp 410393, roan; Nov. 27, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to J. A. Campbell, Greenwood, Mo.	1,000

HARRIS, MO., MAY 31—PURDY BROS.

Sweet Goods 153152 & bc., roan; Jan. 20, 1913; by Standard Goods 333018. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to Theo. Bartimus, Milan, Mo.....	1,000
Miss Lovely 506941, roan; Sept. 9, 1915; by Fairview Monarch 353426. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.....	1,450
Lovely Goods Miss 153149, roan; Nov. 7, 1912; by Standard Goods 333018. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to P. H. Griffin, Drummond, Mont.....	1,500
Lady Victoria 506940, roan; Sept. 6, 1915; by Fairview Monarch 353426. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to T. M. Stewart, San Francisco, Cal.....	1,000
Choice Victoria 127901, roan; May 24, 1911; by Standard Goods 333018. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, North Muskogee, Okla.....	1,350
Lovely Goods Miss 2d 178718 & cc., roan; Nov. 20, 1913; by Orange Goods 372544. Bred by Purdy Bros. Sold to F. A. Gillespie	1,225

ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA, JUNE 1ST—J. B. McMILLAN.

Village Choice 445016; Sept. 16, 1915; by Village Chieftain 367811. Bred by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa. Sold to Wm. Mundy, Washta, Iowa.....	1,000
--	-------

GRANGER, MO., JUNE 1—JOS. MILLER & SON.

Rosedale's Lady 202070, red; April 1, 1912; by Rosedale's Choice 253419. Bred by Thomas F. Murry, McCredie, Mo. Sold to Bruce Cavitt, Mt. Sterling, Iowa.....	1,000
Red Rosie 503161 & bc., red; June 7, 1914; by Golden Buttercup 304318. Bred by Rad Wirt, Clark, Mo. Sold to P. H. Griffin, Drummond, Mont.....	1,025
Village Girl 3d 510280 & bc., red; Sept. 28, 1914; by Hallwood Mint 352288. Bred by W. R. Turner & Son. Sold to Pine Run Farm, Penllyn, Pa.....	1,125
Cumberland Goods, white; April 25, 1916; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Sold to J. L. Durham & Son, Minden, Ind.....	1,425
Choice Cumberland Jr. 497340, roan; Feb. 7, 1916; by Choice Cumberland 410399. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons, Sold to Rhynas Sons & Wells, Stockport, Iowa.....	2,125

KAHOKA, MO., JUNE 2—J. W. McDERMOTT.

Golden Girl 4th 467967 & bc., red; Nov. 26, 1911; by Good Count 333610. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Homewood, Kans.....	1,450
Missie Marshall 467979, red; Oct. 10, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to A. D. Flintom	1,000
Roan Beauty 475223, roan; Nov. 29, 1915; by Princely Sultan 350513. Bred by Wm. Herkelmann. Sold to A. P. Hottinger, Avilla, Ind.....	1,075
Cumberland Marshal 4th 45896, roan; April 1, 1916; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Prewitt Bros., Clarksville, Mo.....	3,100
Villager's Diamond 476744, roan; Sept. 15, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm. Sold to Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa.....	1,700

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 5—McMASTER-PRATHER.

Ontario Gloster 410392, roan; Nov. 15, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.....	1,625
Fair Acres Goods 471828, roan; Sept. 6, 1915; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.....	1,000
Woodend Beauty 9th & bc., roan; April 1, 1911; by Ping Pong (96665). Bred by A. Crombie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Carpenter & Ross.....	1,600
Village Victoria 13th 211048, roan; Nov. 8, 1914; by Silver Knight 388261. Bred by J. F. Prather. Sold to M. E. Jones & Son, Williamsville, Ill.....	1,375
Lavender Lady 12th 180324 & bc., roan; Jan. 14, 1914; by Good Knight 350286. Bred by J. F. Prather. Sold to Finley Barrell, Bath, Ill.....	1,325
Imp. Rosemary 105th (121485), roan; April 30, 1914; by Red Rover (127645). Sold to Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, New York	1,275
Fair Grace, roan; May 17, 1915; by Collynie Cruickshank (105068). Bred by Duncan Stewart, Millhills Crief, Scotland. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Sons.....	1,000
Lothian Beatrice, roan; March 19, 1915; by Lothian Alain (109268). Bred by Earl of Rosebery, Edinburgh. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,125
Collen 8th 224731, roan; Jan. 7, 1915; by Silver Knight 388261. Bred by J. F. Prather. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla.....	1,300
Miss Clipper 3d (112105), roan; July 24, 1913; by Scottish Hero 295765. Bred by A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, Ont. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	1,450
Mae Lavender 179379, red; March 6, 1911; by Count Commodore 284742. Bred by W. M. Smith & Sons, West Branch, Iowa. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,050

WHEATON, ILL., JUNE 6—THOMAS STANTON.

King's Heir 557673, roan; Dec. 4, 1914; by Dansfield Storm King 537672. Bred by Wm. Duthie. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.....	2,600
Maxwalton Amateur 414027, roan; April 26, 1914; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.....	3,450
Commander In Chief 487369, roan; Feb. 1, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont. Sold to Fred Myle, Hinckley, Ill.....	1,800
Imp. Towie Cherry Rose (121491), roan; April 17, 1914; by Playfellow (122027). Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,200
Sittyton Rose 3d, roan; May 20, 1916; by Pride of Albion 352820. Sold to L. M. Pabst, Cedarville, Cal.....	1,125
Sittyton Mary 3d 200975, roan; April 25, 1914; by Browndale 334947. Bred by Thomas Stanton. Sold to F. A. Gillespie	2,100
Pine Grove Ruby 18th 204115, roan; May 12, 1913; by Banker 428576. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co. Sold to J. E. Kennedy	1,150
Victoria 17th 463908, roan; Oct. 7, 1915; by Sultan Mayflower 402251. Bred by Leslie Smith & Sons. Sold to A. M. Janes, Lafayette, Ill.....	1,125
Lady Devergoil 108829, red; Oct. 13, 1908; by Burnbrae King 230620. Bred by Earl Maharg, Audubon, Iowa. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,700
Parkdale Victoria 3d 164499, red; Feb. 10, 1912; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to C. D. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.....	1,350

Cumberland's Violet 198370, white; Oct. 2, 1914; by True Cumberland 3d 353220. Bred by Wm. Herkelmann. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,475
Northcote Beauty 203840, roan; Oct. 21, 1914; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,025
Velvet Eyes 3d 130857, red; March 1, 1912; by Burwood Royal 317596. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	2,100

CHICAGO ILL. JUNE 7TH—CARPENTER & ROSS.

Imp. Earl Marshal, roan; Jan. 14, 1916; by Brave Marquis (119158). Bred by Alexander Crombie, New Machar, Scotland. Sold to Courtland Marshall, New London, Ohio.....	\$ 1,550
Imp. Caledonia, roan; May 16, 1916; by Proud Emblem 317093. Bred by Wm. Anderson, Oldmeldrum, Scotland. Sold to F. A. Gillespie.....	7,000
Imp. Lorne, roan; April 3, 1916; by Collynie Cruickshank (105068). Bred by Duncan Stewart, Crieff, Scotland. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Sons.....	2,500
Imp. Sir Christopher, white; Jan. 27, 1916; by Cupbearer of Collynie (114960). Bred by Duncan Stewart. Sold to J. G. Allen & Son, Newport, Tenn.....	1,250
Imp. Menteith Silver Star, white; Feb. 2, 1916; by Collynie King Royal (114768). Bred by Stephen Mitchell, Boquhan, Scotland. Sold to H. Rees & Sons.....	2,700
Imp. Bapton Mariner, roan; March 5, 1916; by Hoar Frost (112077). Bred by J. Deane Willis. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons.....	1,900
Imp. Golden Chancellor, roan; March 15, 1916; by Collynie Golden Dream 551712. Bred by James Durno, Fyvie, Scotland. Sold to C. A. Lode, Pine Village, Ind.....	1,975
Imp. Bold Clipper, roan; March 29, 1916; by Proud Emblem (100099). Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to T. Lloyd Amsler, Rensselaer, Ind.....	1,275
Imp. Proud Baronet, white; April 28, 1916; by Proud Emblem (100099). Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to John T. Kramer.....	3,250
Imp. Advocate's Model, white; April 17, 1916; by Lord Advocate (106009). Bred by George Watson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	3,100
Imp. Clipper Prince, white; April 21, 1916; by Strowan (107206). Bred by William Anderson. Sold to A. B. Pater-son.....	1,200
King Avondale 496402, roan; Jan. 2, 1916; by Lord Avondale 391326. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. Sold to G. A. Bonewell, Grinnell, Iowa.....	2,100
Maxwalton Sensation 473099, roan; Sept. 28, 1915; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to M. E. Slemmons, Iowa City, Iowa.....	1,050
Imp. Hean Mahomed, red; Jan. 17, 1916; by Royal Roman (122652). Bred by Lord Merthyr, Pembrokeshire, Eng-land. Sold to Coton Farm, Leesburg, Va.....	1,050
Imp. Broadhooks Sentinel, roan; March 22, 1916; by Pearlfinder (116911). Bred by George A. Bruce, Inschfield, Scot-land. Sold to Thomas Matthews, Morrison, Ill.....	1,000
Imp. Secret Stamp, roan; March 24, 1916; by Prince of Orange (117052). Bred by John Reid, Aberdeenshire, Scot-land. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	2,000
Imp. Vanity Fair & cc., red; Sept. 18, 1912; by Ashlyn's Count (107681). Bred by T. D. Peacock, Yorks, England. Sold to Charles Hartung, Hunteartown, Ind.....	1,500
Imp. Lady Drayton Broadhooks & bc., red; May 7, 1911; by Duke of Gloucester 5th (105343). Bred by John A. Preece, Northamptonshire, England. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	2,025
Imp. Latton Missie 6th & cc., roan; April 25, 1909; by Village Diamond 540539. Bred by S. Dennis, Wiltshire, England. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Son.....	2,000
Imp. Little Mistletoe & cc., roan; April 19, 1912; by Bletchley King 409039. Bred by The Edgecote Shorthorn Co., Banbury, England. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.....	2,250
Imp. Albert Missie 5th & cc., roan; July 4, 1911; by Bapton Mischief (97946). Bred by Albert Agricultural College, Dublin, Ireland. Sold to John T. Kramer.....	1,850
Imp. Edgecote Mistletoe Girl & cc., red; July 25, 1913; by Diamond Jubilee (105251). Bred by The Edgecote Shorthorn Co. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons.....	2,500
Imp. Edgecote Winnie & bc., red; Aug. 7, 1914; by Collynie Regal King (114769). Bred by The Edgecote Shorthorn Co. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	3,000
Imp. Mistress Edith, roan; Feb. 28, 1912; by Proud Victor (103744). Bred by Mrs. W. C. Tindall, Lines, England. Sold to John Hammer, Columbia City, Ind.....	1,350
Imp. Fancy Molly 5th & bc., red; April 12, 1909; by Stoneytown Seal (90246). Bred by Alexander Murray, Panff, Scotland. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,500
Imp. Brandsby Rosebud & bc., red; April 20, 1910; by Regal Broadhooks (100262). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorks, England. Sold to S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.....	1,250
Imp. Brandsby Fair Lady 5th & bc., r. l. w., Feb. 3, 1914; by Brandsby Aristocrat 3d (114421). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to O. W. Nauman, Craig, Mo.....	1,500
Imp. Latton Lady & bc., roan; March 9, 1909; by Latton Bowler (99328). Bred by Sidney Dennis, Wilts, England. Sold to Peter Parker Jr., Hooper, Neb.....	1,900
Imp. Golden Rose, red; Sept. 27, 1912; by Golden Gift (102369). Bred by Earl of Rosebery, Leighton Buzzard, Eng-land. Sold to W. A. Hamlow, Litchfield, Neb.....	1,700
Imp. Brandsby's Jinny 18th, red; May 20, 1914; by Brandsby's Aristocrat 4th (114442). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	3,100
Imp. Brandsby's Jinny 19th, roan; March 1, 1915; by Brandsby's Aristocrat 4th (114442). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	3,100
Imp. Brandsby's Butterfly 4th & bc., roan; Feb. 2, 1914; by Augusta's Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to C. A. Branson.....	1,225
Imp. Brandsby's Rosebud 4th, roan; March 6, 1914; by Augusta's Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to A. Brown, Fayette City, Pa.....	1,100
Imp. Brandsby's Augusta 4th, roan; Aug. 3, 1914; by Augusta's Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y.....	1,500
Imp. Brandsby's Mysie 4th & cc., roan; June 1, 1915; by Brandsby's Aristocrat 4th (114442). Bred by J. M. Strick-land. Sold to John Schmidt, Reed City, Mich.....	1,200
Imp. Beauty, roan; April 30, 1912; by Keir Rajah (116034). Bred by Alex. Birnie, Inverneshire, Scotland. Sold to Charles Miller, Arbela, Mo.....	1,000
Imp. Cherry Bud & cc., roan; April 18, 1913; by Keir Rajah (116034). Bred by Alex. Birnie. Sold to S. G. Elia-son.....	1,000
Imp. Cowslip Bud & cc., roan; March 19, 1913; by Broadhooks Duke (111160). Bred by John Mackenzie, Rosshire, Scotland. Sold to L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill.....	1,250
Imp. Daisy 9th & bc., roan; Jan. 2, 1912; by Count Broadhooks (105130). Bred by J. K. Ledingham, Turiff, Scot-land. Sold to H. Rees & Sons.....	1,650
Imp. Naemoor Dorothy 2d & cc., roan; April 30, 1914; by Cupbearer (111475). Bred by J. J. Moubray, Kinrosshire, Scotland. Sold to D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.....	1,750

Imp. Lilly 16th & bc., red; Feb. 28, 1912; by Count Broadhooks (105130). Bred by J. Knox, Ledingham. Sold to C. D. Smith.....	1,250
Imp. Latton Lady 6th, roan; Dec. 15, 1914; by Prince of Goldies (109720). Bred by Sidney Dennis. Sold to A. Brown	1,025
Imp. Bapton Erica, roan; Feb. 13, 1915; by Hoar Frost (112077). Bred by J. Deane Willis. Sold to Jesse Andrews.	1,700
Imp. Princess Broadhooks 2d & cc., roan; Dec. 24, 1913; by Royal Vanguard (103767). Bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley, England. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons.....	1,325
Imp. Berkeley Augusta 4th, roan; April 20, 1913; by Royal Vanguard (103767). Bred by Lord Fitzhardinge. Sold C. D. Smith.....	1,875
Imp. Kirklevington Empress 12th & cc., white; Aug. 16, 1912; by Stanraer Marquis (104102). Bred by Lord Fitzhardinge. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,200
Imp. Modest Princess 2d & bc., red; May 25, 1913; by Principal (117083). Bred by Thomas Dobson, York, England. Sold to Jesse Andrews.....	1,775
Imp. Matron, roan; Jan. 10, 1915; by Pearlfinder (116911). Bred by George A. Bruce. Sold to Guy Wolverton, Chalmers, Ind.	1,300
Imp. Shethin Vine 2d & cc., red; Jan. 9, 1912; by Royal Ranger (110031). Bred by George Shepherd. Sold to D. M. Gregg.....	1,375
Imp. Missie 214th & cc., red; April 6, 1914; by Morning Star (109463). Bred by H. C. Lewis, Pembrokeshire, England. Sold to D. M. Gregg.....	1,525
Imp. Advocate's Blossom, red; March 25, 1916; by Lord Advocate (106009). Bred by George Watson. Sold to Finley Barrell	1,075
Imp. Helen 27th, roan; Dec. 2, 1912; by Gartly Landseer 425332. Bred by William Cannon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Finley Barrell	1,175
Imp. Rosebloom & bc., roan; Jan. 31, 1912; by Lancaster Royal 525474. Bred by William C. Hunter, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Finley Barrell.....	1,425
Imp. Hean Missie 10th & bc., red; March 28, 1915; by Royal Roman (122652). Bred by Lord Merthyr. Sold to S. G. Eliason	1,075
Imp. Sanguhar Queenie Grace 2d (v. 59, p. 813E), & cc., red; Feb. 28, 1912; by Dunglass Royalist (108496). Bred by A. M. & O. J. Law, Forres. Sold to Jonn T. Kramer.....	1,525
Roan Queen 198890 & cc., roan; Sept. 9, 1914; by Hopeful Cumberland 392004. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons, Sold to C. B. Bursleson, Maquoketa, Iowa.....	2,500
Maxwalton Mina 11th 201028, white; March 2, 1915 by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Sons.....	1,000
Maxwalton White Lady 201424, white; March 2, 1915; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Blair Bros., Dayton, Iowa.....	1,200
Maxwalton Jubilee 3d 473102, roan; Sept. 20, 1915; by Revolution 385359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to John Schmidt	1,000
Roan Gloster 201427, roan; Feb. 8, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to C. J. McMaster.	2,000
Maxwalton Dorothy 3d 201400, roan; May 4, 1915; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to E. D. Rice, Evart, Mich.....	1,050
Clare Fragrance 528141, roan; Nov. 2, 1915; by General White 528113. Bred by John Webster, Lucknow, Ont. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,000
Imp. Slaughter Rosebud, red; Aug. 31, 1915; by Cotehay Sceptre (114836). Bred by Captain E. P. Brassey, Glos, England. Sold to A. Brown.....	1,000
Imp. Brandsby's Princess 8th & bc., roan; April 1, 1914; by Augusta's Victory (113995). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to J. G. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.....	1,050
Imp. Rosebud 88th, roan; Jan. 6, 1916; by Collynie Regal Lavender (114770). Bred by Charles Minto Bruce. Sold to J. A. Houston, Granville, Ohio.....	1,700
Imp. Bapton Beatrice, roan; Feb. 11, 1916; by Hoar Frost 526409. Bred by J. Deane Willis. Sold to A. P. Hottinger & Son, Avilla, Ind.....	1,700
Heifer. Heart's Delight Farm.....	1,175
Heifer. J. E. Kennedy	1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 8—F. R. EDWARDS.

Villager's Daisy 476751, roan; Oct. 12, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm. Sold to E. B. Harmon, Clarence, Iowa	1,275
Village Rose 470670, r. l. w.; May 1, 1914; by Gainford Ideal 470630. Bred by J. A. Watt. Sold to Richard McWiley, Converse, Ind.....	1,000
Imp. Lavender Wreath 4th & bc., red; Jan. 23, 1913; by Primrose Archer (106551). Bred by R. Copland, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,300
Imp. Rosetta 33d & calf, red; Feb. 24, 1915; by Balnahyle Christmas Carol (118757). Bred by R. Jamieson, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. W. Wharton, Pond Creek, Okla.....	1,000
Imp. Nonpareil Beauty 2d, red; Feb. 1, 1913; by Marchstorm (109323). Bred by D. Anderson, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Heart's Delight Farm.....	1,325
Imp. Queen Broadhooks & calf, red; June 2, 1913; by Boquhan Pride (111114). Bred by John Milne, Aberdeenshire. Sold to C. D. Smith.....	1,050
Rosemary 134th 181998 & cc., roan; Oct. 1, 1913; by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.....	1,500
Augusta 116th 121346 & bc., white; Sept. 11, 1910; by Sultan Royal 312046. Bred by F. W. Ayers. Sold to J. E. Kennedy	1,000
Rosewood Pride 198792, roan; Jan. 20, 1915; by Pride of Albion 352828. Bred by F. R. Edwards. Sold to W. L. Smith	1,750
Imp. Proud Countess, r. l. w.; Feb. 12, 1913; by Red Clipper (96648). Bred by R. Jamieson, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,000
Village Venus 2d 199757, white; Jan. 8, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm. Sold to Wm. Herkelmann	1,550
Imp. Sunshade, roan; March 15, 1914; by Merry Matadore (112530). Bred by George Anderson, Aberdeenshire. Sold to S. A. Nelson, Malcom, Neb.....	1,075
Imp. Bessie, red; March 17, 1914; by Prince Clarion (117019). Bred by George Campbell, Aberdeenshire. Sold to J. E. Kennedy	1,175
Imp. Coronatia 10th, roan; June 3, 1914; by Maori Chief (102940). Bred by Mrs. Lipp, Aberdeenshire. Sold to L. E. Morton, De Graff, Ohio.....	1,000
Imp. Jaunty, red; Jan. 27, 1914; by Birdsall Centaur (101553). Bred by R. Jamieson. Sold to A. F. Steinmetz, Fowler, Ind.....	1,100
Imp. Lady Ythan 21st, red; Jan. 27, 1915; by Broadhook's Gift (124532). Bred by Alex. Campbell, Aberdeenshire. Sold to G. W. Halcomb, Pond Creek, Okla.....	1,000

Imp. Cruickshank Rose 3d, roan; March 28, 1915; by Bertram (114284). Bred by Alex. Crombie, Newmachar	Sold to C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.....	1,025
Imp. Claret 36th, red; March 24, 1914; by Mastadon 485162. Bred by Alex. Campbell. Sold to C. H. Prescott & Son	Gainford Avenue 470647, roan; Nov. 1, 1914; by Gainford Marquis 370987. Bred by W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask. Sold to C. D. Smith.....	1,200
Imp. Princess Royal 11th & calf, red; May 6, 1915; by Regal Sceptre (117295). Bred by John Adams, Aberdeenshire. Sold to C. E. Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo.....	Isabel 147056, white; March 19, 1912; by Maxwalton Sultan 305870. Bred by F. R. Edwards. Sold to T. T. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,250
Rosemary 133d 155201, roan; Nov. 3, 1912; by Golden Laird 302271. Bred by C. A. Branson. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Son.....	Flower Girl 15th 209419, roan; Oct. 16, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to W. L. Smith.....	1,800
Bard's Augusta 514908, roan; March 4, 1916; by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson. Sold to Kenney Bros., Columbus Grove, Ohio.....		1,175
		1,225

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 8TH—HEART'S DELIGHT FARM.

Memory's Masterpiece 424228, red; Sept. 20, 1914; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred by Heart's Delight Farm. Sold to A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.....		2,600
--	--	-------

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., JUNE 12TH—HOWELL REES & SONS.

Thule 177395, roan; June 27, 1912; by King Cumberland 2d 369733. Bred by Besser Bros., Harper, Iowa. Sold to J. A. Campbell & Sons, Manning, Iowa.....	Royal Rose 193535, roan; Sept. 2, 1914; by Royal Cumberland 334808. Bred by The Allen Cattle Co., Husted, Colo. Sold to Carpenter & Ross.....	1,000
Good Maid 223014, red; Jan. 7, 1915; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb. Sold to Carpenter & Ross.....	Sweet Choice 157333 & bc., red; Sept. 20, 1912; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to J. A. Campbell & Sons.....	1,025
		1,400
		1,100

MARYVILLE, MO., JUNE 13TH—E. OGDEN & SON.

Prime Lad, roan; Sept. 5, 1916; by Village Supreme 423865. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to P. H. Griffin, Drummond, Mont.....	Thickset 539011, roan; May 23, 1916; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Harriman Bros.....	1,900
Choice Radium, roan; July 4, 1916; by Radium 385197. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to I. L. Martin, Walker, Mo.	Lustre of Anoka B. 63042, white; Nov. 23, 1908; by Whitehall Sultan 163573. Bred by F. W. Harding. Sold to W. B. Bonfield, Ottumwa, Iowa.....	1,000
	Augusta's Gem 159193 & bc., roan; Oct. 14, 1910; by Marshal Anoka 278291. Bred by S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo. Sold to Thomas Stanton.....	1,050
Royal Jealousy 205047 & bc., roan; May 4, 1912; by Royal Marshal 312042. Bred by S. S. Spangler. Sold to W. B. Bonfield	Orange Miss 5th 233857, roan; Dec. 10, 1913; by Crown Prince 356653. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Joseph Miller & Sons.....	2,725
	Spicy 14th 233861 & bc., red; March 28, 1914; by Sultan Supreme 367161. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	1,875
Orange Blossom 34th 467711, red; March 29, 1914; by Hopeful Cumberland 392004. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons. Sold to P. E. Salter.....	Royal Jealousy 205047 & bc., roan; May 4, 1912; by Royal Knight 399512. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons. Sold to H. C. Lookabaugh.....	1,025
		1,400
		1,350
		1,400
		1,000

MARYVILLE, MO., JUNE 14TH—BELLOWS BROS.

Rosewood Reserve 449582, roan; May 9, 1915; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Mrs. J. E. McCauley, Lewiston, Mont.....	Dale 527325, roan; March 17, 1915; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to A. T. Lewis.....	8,100
Royal Supreme 567627, roan; Sept. 18, 1916; by Village Supreme 423865. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.	Supreme Certificate 551457, roan; April 10, 1916; by Sultan Supreme 367161. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to R. Harshbarger, Humboldt, Neb.	1,000
Parkdale Rosewood 167093 & cc., red; May 23, 1912; by Orange Model 317228. Bred by W. A. Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Mo. Sold to P. E. Salter.....	Whitewood 151702, white; April 8, 1913; by Cicely King 359367. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to Thos. Stanton	1,975
Choice Beauty 2d 171572 & cc., red; June 18, 1911; by Strowan Star 289990. Bred by Captain Graham, Crief, Stirling of Strowan, Scotland. Sold to T. T. Miller.....	Roan Gwendoline 173207 & cc., roan; June 27, 1913; by The Choice of All 215050. Bred by H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	1,125
Queen of Beauty 24th 121156, roan; June 3, 1910; by Best of Goods 262678. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to F. A. Gillespie & Sons.....	Lady Hennepin 458584 & cc., red; Jan. 15, 1913; by Master of the Dales 350648. Bred by I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill. Sold to P. H. Griffin.....	1,625
Parkdale Emma 164497, roan; June 6, 1912; by Superb Goods 333019. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.....	August 63459 & cc., r. l. w.; Dec. 21, 1907; by Craibstone 150955. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons. Sold to Thos. Stanton	1,100
Maxwalton Clipper 8th 176760 & cc., roan; Sept. 28, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.....	Parkdale Clipper 216297 & cc., white; Sept. 5, 1912; by Cicely's King 359365. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to Owens & Daniels, Williamsburg, Iowa.....	1,225
Westlawn Crest 210050 & cc., red; Sept. 12, 1912; by Orange Model 317228. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.....	Beatrice 3d 164486 & bc., white; Oct. 24, 1912; by Superb Goods 333019. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to A. T. Lewis	1,325
	Lady Amaranth 2d 219676 & cc., roan; Oct. 1, 1914; by Gloster Mine 367596. Bred by E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	1,075
Cassie 143056, roan; Aug. 12, 1910; by Mutineer 172547. Bred by A. C. Berry, Unionville, Mo. Sold to W. E. Hemingway, Little Rock, Ark.....	Molly Marengo 214234 & bc., white; April 28, 1913; by Choice Victor 350284. Bred by Wm. H. Torneten, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sold to John Rasmess, Lake City, Iowa.....	2,150
		1,750
		1,275

Orange Crest 7th 115889 & b. c., red; Jan. 28, 1909; by Lavender Viceroy 223936. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to Held Bros., Hinton, Iowa..... 1,675

SKIDMORE, MO., JUNE 15TH—F. C. BARBER & SONS.

Village Viscount 508242, roan; Oct. 28, 1915; by Villager Junior 399558. Bred by F. C. Barber & Sons. Sold to J. W. Brooks & Sons, Eagleville, Mo..... 1,175
 Paulette 7th 160034, roan; Nov. 22, 1911; by Lancaster 253005. Bred by J. A. Countryman & Son, Rochelle, Ill. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm..... 1,025

BREEDERS' SALES

SEWARD COUNTY, NEBRASKA, March, SHORTHORN SALE

	Sold for. Average.
26 bulls.....	6,295.00 175.00
16 females.....	2,925.00 183.00
52 head.....	9,220.00 177.00
Top bull.....	280.00
Top female.....	275.00

ORLEANS, NEB., March 8, K. F. DIETSCH

	Sold for. Average.
11 bulls.....	2,855.00 259.00
30 females.....	7,000.00 233.00
41 head.....	9,855.00 240.00
Top bull, Roan Victor.....	500.00
Top female, Sultan's Star 2d.....	360.00

SIoux CITY, IOWA, March 8.

INTERSTATE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
 Sold for. Average.
 50 bulls..... 12,300 246.00
 Top bull, Pride of Avon..... 780.00

LAKE PRESTON, S. D., March 8, WERNER BROS. & WILL SWARTZ

	Sold for. Average.
40 head.....	8,365.00 209.00
Top bull.....	350.00
Top female.....	370.00

HARTINGTON, NEB., March 9, J. H. EDWARDS & E. W. CHILDS

	Sold for. Average.
14 bulls.....	2,475.00 176.00
36 females.....	7,585.00 210.00
50 head.....	10,060.00 201.00
Top bull, Pineclad Villager.....	255.00
Top female, Orange Lass.....	525.00

SCRIBNER, NEB., March 9, WISNIESKI BROS.

	Sold for. Average.
18 bulls.....	3,505.00 195.00
16 females.....	2,770.00 173.00
34 head.....	6,275.00 184.00
Top bull.....	260.00
Top females, Miss Victoria and Eva (each).....	225.00

TISKILWA, ILL., March 12, O. J. PIPER

	Sold for. Average.
Top bull, Royal Count.....	230.00
Top female, Orange Blossom 12th.....	450.00

MELBOURNE, IOWA, March 13, M. L. ANDREWS

	Sold for. Average.
1 bull.....	400.00 400.00
33 females.....	14,685.00 386.00
39 head.....	15,085.00 387.00
Top bull, Robin Royal.....	400.00
Top female, Gladness 6th.....	735.00

HASTINGS, NEB., March 13, BLANK BROS. & KLEEN

	Sold for. Average.
15 bulls.....	3,680.00 245.00
32 females.....	7,895.00 246.00
47 head.....	11,575.00 246.00
Top bull, Scottish Stamp.....	400.00
Top female, Victoria Lily.....	400.00

ELWOOD, IOWA, March 14, WILLIAM HERKELMANN

	Sold for. Average.
10 bulls.....	3,860.00 386.00
40 females.....	18,195.00 455.00
50 head.....	22,055.00 441.00
Top bull, Village Cumberland.....	940.00
Top female, Lady Devergoil.....	1,925.00

FARNAM, NEB., March 14 and 15, HIGHLINE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
57 bulls.....	11,930.00 209.00
32 females.....	6,800.00 213.00
89 head.....	18,730.00 210.00
Top bull, Easter Sultan.....	1,500.00
Top female.....	415.00

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., March 14 and 15, J. C. PRICE, MGR.

	Sold for. Average.
138 head.....	176.44
Top bull.....	400.00

WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA, March 15, DANIELS & OWENS

	Sold for. Average.
12 bulls.....	5,915.00 493.00
41 females.....	22,625.00 552.00
53 head.....	28,535.00 540.00
Top bull, Cumberland Again.....	1,500.00
Top female, Village Gipsy 2d.....	1,450.00

WESLEY, IOWA, March 15, M. C. MATERN & SONS

	Sold for. Average.
13 bulls.....	2,345.00 180.00
30 females.....	6,385.00 212.00
43 head.....	8,730.00 203.00
Top bull, Teddy.....	400.00
Top female, Lass of Wayside.....	600.00

EDDYVILLE, IOWA, March 21, KRIZER BROS.

	Sold for. Average.
10 bulls.....	2,460.00 246.00
31 females.....	11,765.00 380.00
41 head.....	14,225.00 347.00
Top bulls, Royal Victor 2d and Dainty Stamp (each).....	300.00
Top female, Lavender 4th.....	610.00

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, March 22, BREEDERS' CONSIGNMENT SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS

	Sold for. Average.
43 head.....	328.00
Top bull, Corporal Clay.....	975.00
Top female, imp. Fillpail Baroness.....	925.00

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 22, EAST TENNESSEE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
21 bulls.....	164.00
29 females.....	178.00
Top bull, Thaxton's Victor.....	300.00
Top female, Silver Shield.....	450.00

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., March 22, NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
47 bulls.....	7,985.00 170.00
19 females.....	3,075.00 162.00
66 head.....	11,060.00 168.00
Top bull, Lavender Knight.....	330.00
Top female, Victoria 3d.....	300.00

FREEPORT, ILL., March 22, TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
27 bulls.....	157.00
17 females.....	126.00
44 head.....	161.00
Top bull, Red Hampton.....	350.00
Top females, Marguerite and Pauline (each).....	235.00

IROQUOIS, S. D., March 23, D. G. & D. H. GEIMAN

	Sold for. Average.
40 head.....	8,190.00 205.00
Top bull, Gloster Chief.....	310.00
Top females, Light Roan Mary and Ester Highland (each).....	305.00

CAMBRIDGE, NEB., March 23, THOMAS ANDREWS

	Sold for. Average.
14 bulls.....	3,275.00 233.00
27 females.....	7,910.00 293.00
41 head.....	11,185.00 272.00
Top bull, Peerless Mist.....	500.00
Top female, Espanola & cc.....	430.00

MANNING, IOWA, March 23, T. J. HICKEY & J. A. CAMPBELL

	Sold for. Average.
10 bulls.....	1,955.00 195.00
36 females.....	8,930.00 250.00
46 head.....	10,885.00 237.00
Top bull, Royal Favorite.....	275.00
Top female, Scottish Butterfly.....	465.00

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., March 27, NORTHWEST ARKANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
19 bulls.....	195.00
30 females.....	250.00
49 head.....	229.00
Top bull, Dale's Reliance.....	900.00
Top female, Lady Collynie.....	660.00

ROCA, NEB., March 28, F. A. EGGER

	Sold for. Average.
18 bulls.....	2,910.00 162.00
32 females.....	5,900.00 184.00
50 head.....	8,880.00 176.00
Top bull, Avondale's Gloster.....	430.00
Top female, Pride of Hickman.....	305.00

WAPELLO, IOWA, March 28, WEAVER & GARDEN

	Sold for. Average.
4 bulls.....	5,025 1,256.00
48 females.....	32,535.00 678.00
52 head.....	37,560.00 723.00
Top bull, Villager's Hope.....	1,850.00
Top female, Maxwellton Graceful 2d.....	1,425.00

FOREST CITY, IOWA, March 29, C. E. GIBBS

	Sold for. Average.
13 bulls.....	2,840.00 218.00
31 females.....	7,447.50 240.00
44 head.....	10,289.50 233.00
Top bull, Royal Marigold.....	450.00
Top female, Mary Sultan.....	350.00

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, March 29, MAASDAM & WHEELER

	Sold for. Average.
4 bulls.....	4,080.00 1,020.00
43 females.....	27,000.00 628.00
47 head.....	31,080.00 661.00
Top bull, Royal Star.....	1,350.00
Top female, Proud Rose.....	1,580.00

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., March 30, H. C. McKELVIE, MGR.

	Sold for. Average.
48 bulls.....	10,915.00 228.00
24 females.....	7,915.00 330.00
72 head.....	18,860.00 262.00
Top bull, Village Knight.....	475.00
Top female, Courtier's Lady 3d.....	725.00

DENISON, IOWA, March 31, GEORGE W. SLATER

	Sold for. Average.
Bulls.....	129.00
Top bull, Cumberland Chief 2d.....	190.00

GEARY, OKLA., April 3, A. B. CAMPBELL

	Sold for. Average.
14 bulls.....	232.50
49 females.....	234.25
63 head.....	
Top bull, Crystal Monarch.....	375.00
Top female, Sultan's Violet.....	425.00

PORTLAND, ORE., April 3, PACIFIC NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
51 bulls.....	12,885.00 253.00
31 females.....	11,015.00 355.00
82 head.....	23,900.00 291.00
Top bull, Supreme Goods.....	725.00
Top female.....	575.00

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 4 and 5, CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
101 bulls.....	24,725.00 244.00
56 females.....	20,390.00 364.00
157 head.....	45,115.00 287.00
Top bull, Realm's Count 2d.....	860.00
Top female, Lady's Choice.....	1,500.00

SPOKANE, WASH., April 5, COMBINATION SALE

	Sold for. Average.
33 bulls.....	\$285.00
17 females.....	346.00
50 head.....	305.00
Top bull, Golden Star.....	450.00
Top female, Sunbeam.....	655.00

HURON, S. D., April 12, SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for. Average.
31 bulls.....	9,135.00 295.00
14 females.....	3,430.00 245.00
45 head.....	12,565.00 280.00
Top bulls, Dale Victor and Rose-dale (each).....	625.00
Top females, Daisy 7th and Red Alice and bc. (each).....	335.00

PREEMPTION, ILL., Prairie Heart Farm, April 25, WHITSITT BROS.

	Sold for. Average.
20 bulls.....	2,655.00 133.00
22 females.....	3,785.00 172.00
42 head.....	6,440.00 153.00
Top bull, King Lancaster.....	180.00
Top female, Lancaster Clarinda.....	290.00

LONDON, OHIO, April 26, MADISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Average.
69 head.....	\$206.00

CLARKSVILLE, MO., April 26, W. C. PREWITT & SON

	Sold for. Average.
12 bulls.....	2,225.00 185.00
29 females.....	8,320.00 287.00
41 head.....	10,545.00 267.00
Top bull, Royal Emblem.....	325.00
Top female, Mary Dewees.....	550.00

MALCOLM, NEB., May 1, S. A. NELSON & SONS

	Sold for. Average.
11 bulls.....	217.00
38 females.....	395.00
49 head.....	355.00
Top bull, Baron 2d.....	350.00
Top female, Peachbud 3d.....	1,025.00

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., May 2, GEO. ALLEN & SONS, LEXINGTON, NEB.

	Sold for. Average.
5 bulls.....	537.00
44 females.....	484.00
49 head.....	495.00
Top bull, Sultan's Goods.....	790.00
Top female, Lavender Princess 7th.....	1,105.00

MAYFIELD, CAL., May 2, W. M. CARRUTHERS

	Sold for. Average.
Bulls.....	225.00
Females.....	475.00
43 head.....	370.00
Top bull.....	
Top female, White Briar & cc.....	2,000.00

ATLANTIC, IOWA, May 3.
HOPLEY STOCK FARM CO.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	6,550.00	728.00
42 females.....	24,960.00	585.00
51 head.....	31,510.00	620.00
Top bull, Village Goods.....	1,220.00	
Top female, Ruberta's Lady.....	1,150.00	

MALVERN, IOWA, May 4.
E. R. SWAIN, MGR.

	Sold for.	Average.
18 bulls.....	154.00	
21 females.....	213.00	
39 head.....	185.00	
Top bull, Roan Scotchman.....	285.00	
Top female.....	350.00	

WATONGA, OKLA., May 15.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	5,490.00	1,098.00
34 females.....	27,915.00	821.00
39 head.....	33,405.00	856.00
Top bull, Pleasant Dale's Choice	2,300.00	
Top female, Maxwellton Avenue.	2,025.00	

TULSA, OKLA., May 16.
MID-CONTINENT LIVE-STOCK SALE

	Sold for.	Average.
45 head.....	530.00	
Top bull, Serene's Spray.....	800.00	
Top female, Lovely Roan 5th.....	1,850.00	

BERRYVILLE, ARK., May 23.
NORTHWEST ARKANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	178.00	
23 females.....	167.00	
37 head.....	171.00	

NEMAHA, IOWA, May 29.
FANNING & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	2,625.00	187.00
23 females.....	6,360.00	193.00
47 head.....	8,985.00	191.00
Top bull, Scottish King.....	350.00	
Top female, Merriment 3d.....	360.00	

CADIZ, OHIO, May 29th.
HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
22 bulls.....	171.00	
43 females.....	224.00	
65 head.....	206.00	
Top bull, Bard's Heir.....	480.00	
Top female, Brookside Secret.....	500.00	

GRANVILLE CENTER, PA., May 29th.
L. D. MAY

	Sold for.	Average.
39 head.....	1,008.00	
Top bull, Glenside Bell Boy.....	1,000.00	
Top female, imp. White Queen	3,000.00	

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 30.
COMBINATION SALE

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	3,325.00	475.00
42 females.....	26,735.00	636.00
49 head.....	30,060.00	613.00
Top bull, Fairacres Stamp.....	1,000.00	
Top female, Fancy Countess and bc.....	1,610.00	

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 31.
GEO. E. BARKLEY AND C. A. DE VAUL

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	2,410.00	267.00
32 females.....	8,165.00	255.00
41 head.....	10,575.00	258.00
Top bull, Butterfly's Marshal.....	465.00	
Top female, Clara Belle.....	510.00	

HARRIS, MO., May 31.
PURDY BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	2,490.00	311.00
37 females.....	21,975.00	593.00
45 head.....	24,465.00	552.00
Top bull, Scotch Monarch.....	500.00	
Top female, Lovely Goods Miss.	1,500.00	

ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA, June 1st.
J. B. McMILLAN

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	2,685.00	335.00
32 females.....	9,795.00	306.00
41 head.....	12,480.00	305.00
Top bull, Village Choice.....	1,000.00	
Top females, Lady Thorn 4th and Orange Blossom, each.....	610.00	

GRANGER, MO., June 1.
JOS. MILLER & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	6,425.00	918.00
27 females.....	22,425.00	606.00
44 head.....	28,850.00	655.00
Top bull, Choice Cumberland Jr.	2,125.00	
Top female, Village Girl 3d and bc.....	1,125.00	

KAHOKA, MO., June 2.
J. W. McDERMOTT

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	5,800.00	1,160.00
49 females.....	28,825.00	588.00
54 head.....	33,625.00	641.00
Top bull, Cumberland Marshal 4th	3,100.00	
Top female, Golden Girl 4th and bc.....	1,450.00	

MT. PULASKI, ILL., June 4th.
W. C. McGAVOCK

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	2,940.00	270.00
20 females.....	6,880.00	341.00
34 head.....	9,770.00	287.00
Top bull, Victorious Dale.....	400.00	
Top female, Orange Belle.....	525.00	

CHICAGO, ILL., June 5th.
McMASTER-PRATHER

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	648.00	
37 females.....	668.00	
45 head.....	31,840.00	707.00
Top bull, Ontario Gloster.....	1,625.00	
Top female, Woodend Beauty		
9th and bc.....	1,600.00	

FORT WAYNE, IND.
FORT WAYNE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
45 bulls.....	12,785.00	283.00
14 females.....	3,250.00	232.00
59 head.....	16,035.00	271.00
Top bull, Matchless Coronet.....	500.00	
Top female, Mamie Gloster.....	625.00	

WHEATON, ILL., June 6th.
THOMAS STANTON

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	10,269.00	1,467.00
27 females.....	25,306.00	937.25
34 head.....	35,575.00	1,046.00
Top bull, Maxwellton Amateur.....	3,450.00	
Top female, Mary Ann 2d and Velvet Eyes 2d, each.....	2,100.00	

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, June 7th.
INTERSTATE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
25 bulls.....	5,965.00	239.60
46 females.....	11,734.00	253.30
71 head.....	17,710.00	243.80

CHICAGO, ILL., June 7th.
CARPENTER & ROSS

	Sold for.	Average.
26 bulls.....	41,800.00	1,600.70
81 females.....	104,225.00	1,288.00
107 head.....	146,025.00	1,364.70
Top bull, imp. Caledonia.....	7,000.00	
Top female, imp. Brandsby's Jinny 18th and imp. Brandsby's Jinny 19th, each.....	3,100.00	

ROCKFORD, IOWA, June 7th.
CAHILL BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	3,235.00	361.00
30 females.....	12,370.00	412.00
39 head.....	15,605.00	400.00
Top bull, Invincible Sultan.....	500.00	
Top female, White Princess.....	700.00	

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, June 8th.
GEO. H. BURGE

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls.....	2,605.00	261.00
24 females.....	8,840.00	368.00
34 head.....	11,445.00	337.00
Top bull, Silver Sultan.....	775.00	
Top female, Pro Narcissus 5th.....	700.00	

CHICAGO ILL., June 8th.
HEART'S DELIGHT FARM

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	821.00	
Top bull, Memory's Masterpiece.	2,600.00	

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8th.
F. R. EDWARDS

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls.....	2,500.00	625.00
41 females.....	42,520.00	1,037.00
45 head.....	45,020.00	1,000.50
Top bull, Bard's Augustus.....	1,225.00	
Top female, imp. Eliza 42d.....	2,000.00	

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., June 12th.
HOWELL REES & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
2 bulls.....	850.00	425.00
40 females.....	21,980.00	549.50
42 head.....	22,830.00	544.00
Top bull, Gloster Dale.....	545.00	
Top female, Good Maid.....	1,400.00	

MARYVILLE, MO., June 13th.
E. OGDEN & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	6,475.00	806.35
30 females.....	25,000.00	833.35
38 head.....	31,475.00	828.30
Top bull, Prime Lad.....	1,900.00	
Top female, Lustre of Anoka B.....	2,725.00	

MARYVILLE, MO., June 14th.
BELLOWS BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	13,425.00	1,675.30
43 females.....	44,425.00	1,033.15
51 head.....	57,850.00	1,134.30
Top bull, Rosewood Reserve.....	8,100.00	
Top female, Maxwellton Clipper		
8th.....	2,650.00	

SKIDMORE, MO., June 15th.
F. C. BARBER & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	2,950.00	595.00
44 females.....	25,125.00	571.00
49 head.....	28,075.00	573.00
Top bull, Village Viscount.....	1,175.00	
Top female, Paulette 7th.....	1,025.00	

STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rank C. Forbes, Secretary, Henry, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jas. E. Silverthorn, Secretary, Rossville, Ind.

Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Johnson, Secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. A. Jay, Secretary, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Hill, Secretary, Lafontaine, Kan.

Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jesse Shuff, Secretary, Lexington, Ky.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westboro, Mo.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yerian, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, W. Arthur Simpson, Secretary, Lyndonville, Vt.

Cotton County, Oklahoma, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Salem Ore.

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. E. McMonies, Secretary, Huron, S. D.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alma, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

SEND IN YOUR CARDS

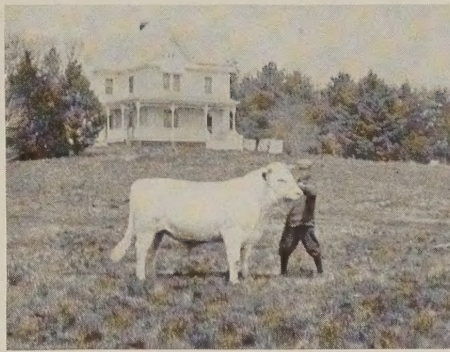
Shorthorn breeders are encouraged to make use of the Breeders' Directory in this magazine. A uniform space of one-half inch is allotted to each breeder. The cards run in alphabetical order under the several states which appear in similar order. When it is understood that this office is now printing 35,000 copies of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, several thousand of each edition being mailed to prospective Shorthorn breeders, the value of this directory is apparent. A nominal charge of \$10 per year is made for the space. Remittance is requested in advance in order to eliminate bookkeeping. Please mail copy and check direct to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Recent Importations

Two extensive importations of Shorthorns were made in the late spring and the cattle have been distributed among breeders in many states. The selections were made from leading herds of Scotland and England.

Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, brought out 129 females, about 20 calves and 16 bulls, the majority of which were disposed of in their Chicago sale June 8. The cattle were widely scattered among established herds, as shown in the detailed reports published in the live stock press.

Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., brought over a shipment of 52 females, 15 calves and 13 bulls, most of them purchased on order for the following: W. A. Forsythe & Sons of Missouri, 10; H. C. Lookabaugh of Oklahoma, 8; Thomas E. Wilson of the Wilson Packing Co., Illinois, 7; William Herkelmann of Iowa, 7; Tomson Bros. of Kansas, 7; Belows Bros. of Missouri, 5; Weaver & Garden of Iowa, 5; C. F. Curtiss of Iowa, 4; A. D. Flinton of Kansas, 3; Day & Rothrock of Washington, 1.



Courtesy J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Goods weighing 1500 lbs at 22 months

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Alphabetically Arranged

CALIFORNIA

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd Bulls—Second Thought, Scottish King and Western Star. 100 head in herd. Choice young animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire—Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Model Type, Grand Champion of Pacific International, in service.

ILLINOIS

M. E. JONES & SONS, Williamsville, Ill.
One of the oldest herds in America. All fashionable families.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

THOMAS LACEY, Elmwood, Ill.
The very best Shorthorns. Herd headed by Missie's Choice, by Choice Cumberland.

C. J. McMASTER, Altona, Ill.
Glenview Shorthorns. One of the country's select breeding herd.

W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.
Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header, Loyal Dale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.
Ireland Grove Stock Farm—High-class Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by Country Dale 386118.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

JESS C. ANDREW, West Point, Ind.
The Pines Farm—Lord Avondale in service.

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.
Glenarra Shorthorns. Dale's Farewell, by Avondale, out of imported Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick County, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwalton Stamp 394273 by Avondale, out of good Scotch cows. Farm on interurban. Write or visit us.

GEO. SHEPARD, Goodland, Newton County, Ind.
Sheparddale Farm—Choice young bulls for sale by Avondale Gloster 403635, grandson of Avondale, dam by Village Boy 259303.

JAMES E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.
Lavers, Roan Ladys and Secrets—50 head. Herd headed by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.
If you want some of the largest breeding of the world, call on us. Sires weigh 2400 and 2500 lbs.

GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.
Walnut Grove Shorthorns—For sale now, a select lot of bulls.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.
Uneda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Wayside Farm—On main line of Northwestern. The herd is strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm 1¼ miles from town.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.
Herd sires, Lee Oxford, Silver Chief Jr., British Knight and Fillip Clay. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef form and definite milk inheritance always on hand. Catalogs on request.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154 and Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight in service. We have a few range bulls for sale at this time.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

W. PRESTON DONALD, Clio, Iowa.
Dlanod Farm—Count Commodore 284742, Tennessee Banff 8th 363722, Dalecrest 418368 and Dlanod Avon head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.
Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Herd—Choice Cumberland 424589 by King Cumberland 2d in service. A few outstanding Scotch bulls for sale.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.
Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service. 150 head. Leading families.

HOPLEY STOCK FARM, Atlantic, Iowa.

Our aim is to produce the best individual merit from the best strains. Breeding stock always for sale.

KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa.

Imp. Proud Marshal and imp. Royal Diamond in service. Best individual merit and blood lines.

J. E. MANN, Harrison, Co., Woodbine, Iowa.

Manndale Shorthorns. Headed by the grand champion Royal Gainford 429229. A few young bulls for sale.

L. A. MATERN, Wesley, Iowa.

Upperhill Farm—Breeders of Shorthorns. Roan Goods in service. Nothing but the best.

J. B. McMILLAN, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Lakewood Farm—Village Chieftain 367811 and Regal Sultan 2d 508436 in service. We believe Village Chieftain to be one of the greatest breeding bulls in America. Many breeding cows by the late Fair Knight 2d.

MILLER BROS., Britt, Iowa.

Maxwalton Javelin 367541, by Avondale, dam imp. Jeanie 2d, second dam by Star of Morning, in service. Bred cows, heifers and young bulls always for sale. All Scotch.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.

We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada on hand for sale all the time.

WILLIAM MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.

Oak Bluff Farm—Breeder of Shorthorns.

C. A. OLSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.

Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.

Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

THE ORLINS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.

Peter T. Hovey.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

H. H. POWELL & SON, Linn Grove, Iowa.

Linwood Stock Farm—100 head most fashionable families. King Cumberland 3d, by King Cumberland 2d, in service.

H. PRITCHARD & SON, Walnut, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle, by Double Dale, in service. Young things by him for sale.

CHARLES L. SANTMAN, Dysart, Iowa.

Evergreen Stock Farm—The home of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. For sale, bulls and cows at all times.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manilla, Iowa.

The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

LOUIE H. SCHEETZ, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Stamp Goods, by Merry Goods, at head of herd.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

ANDREW STEWART, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Morning Star 332141 and Fragrant Boy 516015 in service. Young stock for sale, all Scotch.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.

Elanwood Herd—Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, heads a high-class lot of females of the most popular blood lines.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.

Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924, herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

KANSAS**T. J. DAWE & SON, Troy, Kansas.**

All Scotch herd. Diamond Emblem 379689, senior champion bull, Topeka, Kan., 1916, in service.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, Kansas.

Young bulls and heifers for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service. Twenty breeding cows.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

KENTUCKY**HAMNER & MEACHAM, Morganfield, Ky.**

Eagle Creek Farm—The home of Quality Shorthorns. Imported and domestic strains.

MARYLAND**BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.**

Northwest Farm—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

MASSACHUSETTS**FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.**

Milking Shorthorns—Largest eastern herd. Home-bred and imported. Headed by Waterloo Clay and Flintstone Bell Boy. A uniformly strong milking herd of true dual-purpose animals.

MICHIGAN**BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, with "beef and milk" ability. Herd bulls, Albion Stamp 352670 and Flash Hallwood 496989. Modern sanitary equipment. Farm at N. Y. C. depot. Write Box "A."

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

Richland Shorthorns—Sires in service, Village Archer 410482, first prize 2-year-old Michigan State Fair 1916; Albion Crest 430678, Junior Champion same fair. A number of good young bulls by Village Archer for sale. Herd located at Prescott.

MINNESOTA**GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.**

Ann River Shorthorns. Archer's Monarch 495156 in service—a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.

Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432399, Cornerstone 363116 and Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

W. J. LANDON, Winona, Minn.

Conedale Farm (1,260 acres) for sale, with over 100 head state inspected Shorthorn cattle. Highly improved stock farm with natural advantages unequaled.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.

Milking Shorthorns—Herd headed by imp. Hartforth Wellfare 409182 and Conductor 2d 521370. Young stock for sale.

ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.

Jasper Hill Shorthorns—The imported Village Maid bull, Aldsworth Reformer, heads the herd of 40 Scotch cows, assisted by Lavender Cumberland 495785, a grandson of Burnbrae Sultan. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

ALVA SMITH, Holland, Minn.

Matchless Choice 333928 heads herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Could spare a carload.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.

Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls; Craven Knight 415527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.

Bulls in service, Diamond Medal 424004, by Diamond Goods, and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.

East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

MISSISSIPPI**A. B. PATERSON, Meridian, Miss.**

Blantyre Stock Farm—Breeders of the most popular Scotch families. We have cows, heifers and young bulls for sale at all times. We invite you to visit our farm.

MISSOURI**ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN., Thos. A. Laur, Secy., Westboro, Mo.**

Let us know your needs. We can supply you. 1,000 head of breeding cows represented in the association.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls, Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale herd. All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale, by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

THOS. A. LAUR, Westboro, Mo.

Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Both young and aged stock for sale at all times.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

JOSEPH MILLER & SONS, Granger, Mo.

Oakdale Stock Farm—"Miller Cumberlands," headed by the undefeated class winner, Choice Cumberland. Most fashionable families.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman's Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hallwood Sultan and Imperial Radium. Choice females. Few excellent bulls for sale.

E. OGDEN SON, Maryville, Mo.

Most popular families. Diamond Baron in service.

T. B. RANKIN, Tarkio, Mo.

Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Bulls in service, Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan 496952. Over 200 to select from.

MONTANA**N. J. TINTINGER, Mossmain, Mont.**

Diamond Willow Shorthorns. Herd numbering some fifty head. Herd headed by Dale's Renown 387320 and Village Boy Heir. Herd header a specialty. Some good bulls for sale.

NEBRASKA

W. C. FLEURY, Omaha, Neb.

Imported and home-bred Scotch cattle. Can supply both bulls and females, singly or in car lots. A few high-class herd bulls on hand now.

F. B. KERR, Farnam, Neb.

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Avon of Lyndale 432800 in service. A few young Scotch bulls for sale.

McKELVIE & BARNES, Clay Center, Neb.

Best quality and breeding.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Neb.

150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.

Snowflake herd. Choice selection of Scotch females, representing most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263207, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.

W. H. Miner. At this time we have a few choice roan yearling bulls for sale.

WALNUT GROVE FARM, Washingtonville, N. Y.

H. E. Tener. Milking Shorthorns—50 head—many imported animals. Herd bull, imp. Royal Duke, grand champion New York State Fair 1916, dam and granddam have records of over 10,000 lbs each.

NORTH DAKOTA

APLAND & SORLIEN, Bergen, N. Dak.

Gloster's Knight 438556, by Fair Acres Gloster, heads our herd of 40 females.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.

Elmhurst Shorthorns—A select herd of females of the most desirable tribes, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548, a good breeding son of the great Avondale. Young stuff always for sale.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

S. A. DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio.

Sultan Leader 320272, a good son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some choice Scotch bull calves for sale. One good 2-year-old bull. Females of different ages always for sale.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

HOLTON CATTLE CO., Ripley, Ohio; West Union, Ohio, or Trinity, Ky.

Established in 1898. Numbers near 100 head, headed by Banff Goods 387535 and Lord Riply 393568. Fifteen bulls and 20 females for sale. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

C. E. SUPPES & SON, Tulsa, Okla.

Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.

Utility Shorthorns. Prince Sturdy in service. Rock Island, Frisco and Orient railroads.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Oregon

Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. Dak.

Brookside Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality a specialty. Visitors always welcome. Choice young stock for sale at all times. Get off train at Vayland and call by phone.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. D.

Green Field Shorthorns—A select herd of matrons headed by Forest Dale 387321, one of the greatest breeding sons of Avondale. Write your wants.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.

Sitka Stock Farm—Herd now numbers 125 head. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.

Urbanside Stock Farm—With a herd of select Scotch families, mated with high-class bulls, we are producing Shorthorns of the most approved sort. We take pleasure in showing our cattle to visitors. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. Dak.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, heads a select herd.

D. B. SMITH, Mission Hill, S. Dak.

Elmwood Farm—Registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. I am offering a nice string of young bulls, from which the selection of a herd bull may be made. Exceptional values, well bred and from heavy producing dams. Correspondence and inspection invited.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. Dak.

Excelsior Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Cumberland's Marshal. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.

Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls, Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

TENNESSEE

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.

Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

H. T. D. WILLS, Shouns, Tenn.

Herd established 1902. Herd sires, Broadhooks Chief 505986, Royal Goods 506938. Bulls and females for sale at all times. Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle.

TEXAS

J. A. BROOKS, Falfurrias, Tex.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bulls for sale, immune to tick fever.

W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Tex.

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Tex.

Lackawanna Shorthorns—Of extra quality, bred in the south, below fever line and immune to tick fever—30 bulls on offer at this time.

VERMONT

W. ARTHUR SIMPSON, Lyndonville, Vt.

Fairholme Herd—Milking Shorthorns. Register of merit cows, headed by great imported bull Robin and the Clay bull, Green Hill Waterloo.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.

Scotch Shorthorns for sale. Maxwalton Beau 426609, son of Maxwalton Renown 367543 in service. Correspondence solicited.

S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.

Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

WASHINGTON

A. D. DUNN, Wapato, Washington

For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the Northwest.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Shorthorns bred for 43 years in our herd from the most reliable strains, carefully selected.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.

Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, imp. Rasper Champion and Regal Stamp. Autumn calf sale Dec. 1st.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.

Double Standard Polled Durhams. Herd bulls: Sultan Goods, white, by Royal Silver, and Type's Lord 2d, red, by Cumberland's Type. Herd headers our specialty.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wis.

Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Correspondence invited regarding private sale offerings.

B. W. LITTLE, Janesville, Wis.

Bates Shorthorns. Best milking strains of the most noted and popular breeding of Bates breed. A few choice young bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.

Young bulls from dual-purpose ancestors for sale.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.

Meadow View—Sires in service: Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Beau 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and imp. Villager.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.

Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Eighty-one years without change we have been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

National Shorthorn Congress

As a further step in the advancement of Shorthorn progress, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has completed plans for a National Shorthorn Congress to be held at Chicago the third week of February, next. The event will be nation-wide in its scope.

The program embraces shows each forenoon, sales each afternoon, and Shorthorn meetings, conferences, banquets, etc., each evening. The fourth day will be devoted entirely to the Milking Shorthorn interests.

The sales will include three hundred and fifty to four hundred Shorthorns which will be selected on the basis of individual excellence and the show contests limited to the sale cattle.

It is the purpose to make the standard of merit and the number of Shorthorns assembled second only to the International Shorthorn classes, in fact the numbers will surpass any but the last International. The entire United States will be drawn upon for this offering and cash prizes approximating \$8,000 have been appropriated by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The National Shorthorn Congress is designed to make an outlet for all breeders of high-class cattle and in order that the small breeders may be given full recognition, the entries from individual herds will be limited to fifteen head. Owing to the large number of sale entries, the entry fee to cover the cost of advertising and sale expenses will be reduced to the minimum.

The action of the Association contemplates permanency, and the annual gathering of Shorthorn forces will certainly develop opportunities and advantages for encouraging the growing interest in the affairs and progress of the herd.

The event is intended to be the most far-reaching in its effect of any that has ever occurred within Shorthorn circles. Its benefits will not be limited to any section. It will promote Shorthorn unity, Shorthorn activity and Shorthorn trade from Coast to Coast and from Canada to the Gulf.